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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO. 65. BOMBAY THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1932. PRICE ONE ANNA.

Conference With Cotton Merchants At Secretariat To-day

CONGRESS "BRAINS" ON TRIAL

More Evidence Recorded

ACCUSED APPEAR IN COURT IN TRICOLOUR CAPS

Inspector Chaudhri of the C. I. D. again gave evidence on Wednesday in the case against 36 young Congress workers who are on trial before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. There was considerable noise in the Court as the accused shouted national slogans while they were being brought to the Court room. All the accused had donned tri-coloured caps when they came to the Court-room on Wednesday. On the previous day most of them were bare-headed and some wore white khaddar caps.

Mr. Chaudhri again took the whole day in producing various documents seized by the police and showing the connection of individual accused with Congress activities. On Tuesday he had dealt with the first six accused. On Wednesday he produced evidence against 14 more accused. This evidence also consisted of slips, various papers, files, bills, etc. The case was adjourned to Thursday.

The accused in this case are charged under section 17 clauses (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, for being members of an unlawful association and conducing its activities.

(More Congress Trials)
See page 12.

GANDHIJI'S CO-WORKER DIES IN JAIL

RANGOON, March 16.

Mr. V. Madanjit, a well-known Congressman, who was with Mahatma Gandhi in South Africa, died at Insein this afternoon, at the age of 72.—A. P.

6 Months Rigorous For Gandhiji's Grandson

AHMEDABAD, March 16.

Sjt. Kanti Gandhi, grandson of Mahatma Gandhi and ten others, who were arrested while picketing the Imperial Bank on March 12, in observance of the "Dandi Day" were tried to-day and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

TOKIO CABLE TO SHANGHAI.

LONDON, Mar. 16.

Tokio—It is authoritatively learned that Government have cabled instructions to Shanghai approving in principle of formula based on League resolution, leaving the local military authorities to settle detailed arrangements.

Inukai, Prime Minister, surprisedly has taken portfolio of Home Affairs, following the resignation of Nakahashi ostensibly on grounds of ill-health but it is believed in anticipation of censure in the diet for his failure to prevent an attempt on the life of the Emperor and assassinations of Inquye and Takumadan.—Reuter.

PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT.

Geneva—The first fruits of League Assembly's steps to settle Far East dispute was announced today when the Assembly Committee met. Hymans stated that Sato had informed him that Chinese and Japanese representatives in Shanghai had reached a provisional agreement.—Reuter.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT CENSURED.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 16.

The Bengal Council censured Government by 47 votes to 38 carring out a token cut of Rs. 100 under the head Schedule Taxes. The cut motion disapproved the policy underlying permitting of licenses to carnivals in Calcutta.—A. P.

CHOSEN SEVEN TO MEET FINANCE SECRETARY

COTTON BROKERS' MANAGING COMMITTEE MEETING POSTPONED

Seven prominent Cotton Merchants of Bombay have been invited by Mr. G. Wiles, Finance Secretary to Government of Bombay, to a conference to be held in the Secretariat, to-day (Thursday) to discuss the question of continued suspension of business by the Cotton Brokers' Association for political reasons.

The names of the persons invited are:—

Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, Acting President of the Association.
Mr. Surajmal Nemani,
Mr. Vrijlal Roonghta,
Mr. Durgadatt Savalka,
Mr. Shaligram,
Mr. Amritlal Khokani, and
Mr. Jagjivan Dosabhai.

INTERVIEW WITH FINANCE SECRETARY AND AFTER.

The Conference, it is understood, is the sequel to a recent interview which an official of the Association sought with the Finance Secretary with a view to discuss the letter which the latter had addressed to the Association asking them whether they would co-operate with the Government in bringing about a resumption of normal business.

The result of the interview was that it was decided to invite other prominent cotton merchants to a conference and accordingly letters were addressed to the merchants mentioned above.

COTTON BROKERS' COMMITTEE MEETING POSTPONED.

It is also understood that owing to this fresh development the meeting of the Managing Committee of the Cotton Brokers' Association which met on Wednesday afternoon adjourned without coming to any decision as to the reply to be given to the letter of the Finance Secretary.

IS FLYING CONGRESS FLAG AN ILLEGAL ACT?

Gujarat Lawyers' Move For Reference To Bombay High Court

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 16.

Is flying the Congress flag an illegal act, amounting to assisting the operations of an unlawful association under Section 17 (1), Criminal Law Amendment Act? This was the question argued before the Sessions Judge, Mr. N. S. Lokour, in an application made by Mr. Pandurao Deshi, Secretary of the Gujarat Lawyers' Federation, for making a reference to the Bombay High Court in the case of a prominent local Congressman who was convicted and fined Rs. 1,000 on the charge of hoisting the Congress flag on the 26th January, in pursuance of the programme of the Gujarat Congress Committee.

MOVER'S CONTENTION.

Mr. Harilal Nathabhai, arguing on behalf of the applicant said that flying the national or Congress flag was not declared unlawful. The national flag was, up till now, flying on the buildings of the Ahmedabad Municipality and the Gujarat Club. Seven hours after the arrest of this leading Congressman, the District Magistrate issued leaflets advising the people not to fly the Congress flag. Counsel referred to the statements made by Sir James Crerar and Sir Samuel Hoare, and said that flying the Congress flag was not illegal, unless it was banned by the District Magistrate. Counsel then proceeded to refer to the fine of Rs. 1,000, but the Judge did not allow him, saying that the question of sentence was not to be referred to the High Court, unless the complainant himself made an appeal. The Gujarat Lawyers' Federation was interested only in the question of the legality or otherwise of flying the Congress Flag.

The Government Pleader, Mr. Chundsigar, replying, said that the complainant persisted in refusing to pull down the Congress Flag, although requested repeatedly by the police officers to do so The Judge reserved orders.—A. P.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROBLEM CANNOT BE SOLVED WITHOUT GANDHIJI

Madras Opposition Holds Ministers Equally Responsible With Reserved Half For Repressive Policy

MADRAS, March 16.

In the Madras Legislative Council to-day, asked whether it was a fact that three Congress picketers in Mangalore had been beaten with lathis by the police on the head, face, neck and body in the last week of January, the Home Member said that seven picketers and other volunteers who refused to disperse despite warning were dispersed by force. None were beaten on the neck, face or head deliberately, but one volunteer who turned his back and fell accidently, received a blow on the head. The Home Member added that the Government found no necessity to hold open enquiries in such instances.

ILL-CONCEIVED MEASURE.

The Ministers' policy was criticised by the Opposition on a token cut in a demand made by the Chief Minister. The mover of the cut characterised the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, introduced by the Chief Minister, as an ill-conceived measure and held the Ministers as much responsible as the Reserved Half for the repressive policy.

"REPRESSIVE POLICY."

Dr. Subbarayan, the Opposition leader, said that if the constitutional problem could be solved, it could be solved only with the aid of the Congress. He was voicing the feelings of the masses when he declared that it could not be solved without Gandhiji.

The Chief Minister replied answering criticisms. Regarding "repressive policy" he said that it was a question of all-India concern and the Government were taking care that the excesses complained of did not recur.

The motion for a cut was lost without division.—A.P.

"I. D. M." APPEAL

To Be Heard By Special Bench To-morrow

The application filed by Mr. Pothan Joseph, Editor, the Indian Daily Mail," from whom the local Government has demanded two securities of Rs. 3,000 each, as publisher and keeper of the press, will be heard by a special bench, composed of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Mirza and Mr. Justice Murphy on Friday.

Mr. F. S. Talyerkhan, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Co., will appear for the applicant.

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP

Jerome Fandor Comes First

LONDON, March 16.

At Lincoln to-day Lincolnshire Handicap (over a distance of one mile) resulted as follows:—

Jerome Fandor 1
Dooley 2
Knight Error .... 3—Reuter.

STARTING PRICES.

LONDON, March 16.

Runners were identical with the probables.

The following were the starting prices:—

Forty to 1 against Jerome Fandor.

Thirty-three to 1 against Dooley.

Fifty to 1 against Knight Error.

Thirty-six ran.

Won by 3|4 length. One and 1|2 lengths separated the second and the third.—Reuter.

DETAILS OF THE RACE.

LONDON, March 16.

Backers had the usual bad start while the bookmakers fared well in the Lincolnshire Handicap which was run in a summer-like weather. A large crowd witnessed the race.

The race from the start was a triumph for quietly tipped northern horse which after winning three races for two-year-old had not a single success last year and was placed only once. Jerome Fandor, well-drawn and prominent from off, was disputing a lead with Amoya at the half-way, after which Dooley strained to overhaul but failed. Knight Error, the last year's winner was always up but was beaten by Dooley's strong finish.

Of the well-backed horses, only the steeple-chaser Go-Easy had ever a chance and finished a close fourth. Zanoff backed down from 9|1 to favourite at 100|30, but after half-way its chance disappeared as had Diolites' and Lady Marjories'.

Amoya was fifth, Heronslea 6th and Fraudulent the last.

Time:—1 minute, 44 4|5 seconds.—Reuter's Special.

S. AUSTRALIA WINS

Beats Queensland By 150 Runs

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 16.

Brisbane.—The cricket match between South Australia and Queensland which commenced on Saturday, ended in win for South Australia by 150 runs. The following are the final scores:

South Australia 410 and 289.

Queensland: 420 nought and 129 (Oxenham 57, Grimmett 5 for 44.

KEIGHLEY BEAT HALIFAX.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 15.

In the match under Rugby Northern Union rules to-day Keighley beat Halifax by eight points to four.

London.—The Imperial Chemicals have declared an ordinary dividend for the year of four and a half per cent. less tax.—Reuter.

ATTEMPT ON PRESIDENT CERRO'S LIFE

Accused Sentenced To Death

(Special Cable).

LONDON, March 15.

Lima.—A sentence of death has been passed on the men who had attempted to assassinate President Cerro on 6th March when five shots were fired wounding him on the shoulders, and seriously injuring Colonel Rodriguez, Chief of the military household, who threw himself in front of the President.

IMPRESSION OF STUDY

Hungarian Violinist Embraces Buddhism

LONDON, March 15.

Budapest.—As a result of the impression made on him by the study of Buddhism, Ferenc Vesey, the famous Hungarian violinist, has embraced Buddhism. He has decided shortly to retire to his palace in Venice, and spend the rest of his life meditating on the teaching of Buddha. He first came into touch with Buddhism during a concert tour of the Far East.—Reuter's Special.

WORLD'S GREATEST ENGINEERING FEAT

Australia's New Bridge Cost Nine Million Sterling

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON March 15.

Sydney—A new harbour bridge, described by experts as the greatest engineering feat of its kind in the world, has been handed over to the New South Wales Government. The bridge, which has cost nine million sterling will be opened by Premier Lang on Saturday. The police are guarding Premier Lang's residence at present owing to threat by the "New Guard" organisation hostile to his socialisation views that he will not be permitted to perform the opening ceremony.

LAST-MINUTE MISHAPS

Two Horses Unable To Run?

(Special Cable).

LONDON, March 15.

Already sweepstake hopes are being dashed by last-minute mishaps to fancied horses. Following the news that Old Riley, last year's promtnent juvenile and only three-year old in Lincoln has been pronounced unfit owing to cut in knees, came the greater disappointment caused by the fact that Annandale, one of the National favourites was lamed in gallop this morning. The decision whether it will run will be made to-night.

LINDBERG BABY

Fear Of Its Death Entertained

LONDON, Mar. 15.

New York.—Fears that the Lindbergh baby may be dead are entertained by police who have circulated all keepers of incinerators in hotels and apartments in city institutions to watch for parcels containing baby clothes.—Reuter's Special.

'HOME HOLIDAYS'

"In Interests Of British Finances

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 15.

Home holidays in the interests of British finances were strongly advocated by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons. He said that until our situation was more fully consolidated, it must remain preferable in the national interest that money spent on holidays, should be spent in Britain rather than abroad.

The question of travel abroad for reasons of health must be left to the discretion of individuals.

Mr. Chamberlain emphasised that a good deal had been done to improve the accommodation and amenities of the British health resorts.

Cartmen Refuse Work In Sympathy With Dockyard Strikers

CLASH BETWEEN "BLACK LEGS" AND PICKETS

"KABABS" AND BREAD MEANT FOR "BLACK LEGS" DISTRIBUTED AMONGST STRIKERS BY A PATHAN

The Dock Yard Strike continues in spite of the importation of a few Pathan "black legs." The latest to join the forces of strikers are cartmen who have struck work in sympathy.

It is understood that the cartmen's example will be followed by cranemen and other labourers in a day or two.

There was a clash between the "black legs" and strikers on Wednesday when a car was stoned and a number of persons on both sides were injured. Two volunteers of the Union have been arrested in this connection.

The most important development in the Dock workers strike on Wednesday was the determined way in which certain agencies are working to break the strike by the help of their Pathan gangs in the face of the united Hindustani Bhaiyas, Mussalmans, Mahrathas and other up-countrymen.

A Pathan labour contractor who is responsible for importing "black legs" has openly declared that he would see that the strike is broken.

The Pathan "black legs" assaulted several volunteers and entered the Docks by force. The volunteers stood at their posts and though kicked and assaulted by the Pathans, went on persuading them not to go to work. Peaceful picketing was not allowed at the Yellow Gate. A police inspector and several Port Trust officials came on the scene and ordered the volunteers to quit their places though they were standing outside the Port Trust premises.

The coalmen and godownmen have further increased the strikers' strength by about 500 workers who were also joined by Darukhana coal workers. All cartmen have struck work in sympathy and it is expected that the cranemen and all other labourers in general working in the Docks will go on strike by to-day.

It is understood that an interesting incident occurred on Tuesday when a Pathan carrying 150 loaves and "Kababs" in a 'gharry' for the "black legs" was spotted and stopped by the strikers. He was persuaded not to go inside the Docks as the general interests of the workers were harmed, to which he agreed, perhaps on seeing the large crowd of strikers while the loaves of bread and kababs" were distributed equally among the strikers.

A. I. T. U. Congress Secretary's Appeal

The Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress, has issued the following statement to the Press:-

The Dock workers are on strike since Saturday last. It began as a partial strike of the Winchmen, Hutchmen, etc., but on Monday, the 14th inst. it became a general strike involving in all about 6,000 workers. Apart from the actual loaders and unloaders of cargo, a large number of coal workers, godown "coolies" and Port Trust "coolies" have joined the strike. Except for a few Pathans who are working all the work in the Docks is stopped and paralysed.

The Dock workers are putting up a splendid fight. Their Union is young and financially very weak. Their condition is very miserable, and they have practically nothing to fall back upon. They are fighting for certain very elementary demands such as:—(1) No reduction in wages; (2) living wage; (3) better conditions of life and work. etc. Any one who has the slightest idea of the strenuous work which a Dock worker has to do and the miserable condition in which he lives will whole-heartedly sympathise with and support their struggle.

I have, therefore, to call upon all the organised and unorganised Labour to support the Dock Workers' struggle. The workers should give expression to their solidarity by holding meetings, processions, etc., in support of the Dock workers' strike. They should also contribute liberally to the strike fund taking into consideration the pitiable condition of the Dock workers and the heroic struggle that they are putting up.

DEPRESSED CLASSES' DEMONSTRATION FOR JOINT ELECTORATES

Procession Stopped By Police Near Town Hall

Several hundred members of the socalled Depressed Classes, including a batch of women paraded the city streets on Wednesday afternoon shouting slogans in favour of Joint Electorates and repudiating the leadership of Dr. Ambedkar and Dr. Solanki.

A dozen lorries which were picturesquely decorated with banners and placards carried the demonstrators through various parts of the city. One lorry was occupied by women. Some of the slogans with which the lorries were decorated were "Ambedkar and Solanki are not our representatives" "We stand for Joint Electorates" "We do not want Separate Electorates or Reservation". "Common electoral roll from Bhangi to Brahmin" and "Long Live Raja-Munje Pact." "Mahatmaji is our Real Representative". "We Don't Want Reservations or Safeguards, we are out for National Unity".

The processionists were headed by a batch of 50 cyclists and Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar, Mr. Khimji Rathod, Mr. Morarji Bholabhai Varma, Mr. Chabildas Kausambi, Dr. Lakhalal Waghelia, and other leaders of the community.

They went round the streets slowly, and shouted anti-Ambedkar slogans.

CHASED BY POLICE.

When the processionists reached the Town Hall, they attracted police attention. A posse of lathi police and several police officers who were present near the Hall prevented their march. The police snatched the placards from the lorries and tore some of them. The occupants of these lorries thereupon got down, and were chased by the police, who, it appears, mistook them for anti-Lothian demonstrators.

Mr. Deorukhkar who led the demonstration was called by the police officer, to the Town Hall, who inquired him as to the object of the demonstration. It appears, he informed the police that it was a demonstration to repudiate self styled leaders of their community like Dr. Ambedkar and Dr. Solanki and to emphasise that they stood for Joint Electorates. He complained to the police about the treatment meted out to the processionists, and the latter, thereupon, returned the placards and allowed the demonstrators to go back.

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WANTED—CANVASSERS, experienced in the line for Swadeshi Printing Inks. Refer to DOLAT RAM KASHIRAM & CO., Thakurdwar Road, Karelwadi, Bombay 2.
A 4561

WANTED—DISTRICT ORGANISERS to widely popularize Indian Tea. Consolidated salary Rs. 100—225 and Depot Salesman on special terms. Indian Tea Sale Syndicate, Coimbatore.
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A 4572

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WANTED SOLE AGENT for Bombay Presidency for selling our Swadeshi Fruit-tonic Powder. Apply personally for terms to H. KEMPA & CO., New Welcome Hotel, Dwarkadas Mansion, Sandhurst Road, between 7 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 5 p.m.
A R6841

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A R6831

WANTED—GENERAL AGENTS for NORTHERN INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY LTD. Liberal Remunerations. Renewal Commission permanent and payable to legal heirs. Gentlemen with previous experience of the line will be given preference. Write in strict confidence to MANAGING DIRECTOR, Northern India Insurance Coy., Ltd., 18, Nisbet Road, LAHORE.

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N 6840

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TIME IS MONEY!—Also here in India! Follow the numerous gentlemen, who become our representatives A Life Office, really first class in every respect, offers you very liberal terms and every facility to become a part or whole time worker in our extremely promising business line! Apply for particulars to:—ALLIANZ UND STUTTGARTER, Life Insurance Bank Limited, (Incorporated in Germany). Largest Life Insurance Co., of European Continent. Head Office for INDIA:—Qutab Road, P. B. 117, DELHI.
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Public Notices

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

BAGHDAD, APRIL 1932.

The Iraq Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition will be held in Baghdad from 1st to 30th April, 1932.

During first three days a SPECIAL EXHIBITION OF SHEEP, CATTLE and HORSES will be held.

A large area has been laid out for the exhibition of the industries and products of Iraq. There will also be an Amusement Park.

The Railways of Iraq offer facilities to visitors from India.

For particulars apply to the AGENT for the IRAQ STATE RAILWAYS, Amarchand Building, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
4570

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Policy No. 5916 granted by the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd., Bombay on the life of Mr. Purushottamdas Bhogilal Shah is reported to be STOLEN or LOST and that application has been made to the Society for the issue of a duplicate; if no objection with relative proofs is filed with the undersigned within a month of this date, a duplicate policy will be issued.

For the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd.
17-3-32.
J. M. CORDEIRO,
Secretary.
278, Hornby Road, Bombay.
R-6847.

NOTICE

RE. THE SIMPLEX MILLS CO., LIMITED.

INFORMAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Shareholders' Association an Informal Meeting of the shareholders of the above Company will be held in the Office of the Association (Agakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort) on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) to consider the proposals for reduction of capital and for reconstruction issued by the Directors. Shareholders are requested to attend.
4562

Legal Notices.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BHOGILAL NANALAL of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant the Manager of the joint Hindu Family, which carried on business in Bombay in the name, firm and style of Nanalal Motichand on behalf of himself and other members of the said Joint Hindu Family has contracted to sell to our client, the under mentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, possession, mortgage, transfer, sale, gift, lease; exchange; lien; charge; trust; maintenance; easement; or otherwise howsoever is or are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, or otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground bearing plot No. 52 and admeasuring 2225 sq. yards in Town Planning Scheme No. 2 of Santa Cruz, District Bombay Suburban, Registration Sub-District Bandra, together with hereditaments and premises and a bungalow standing thereon and bearing No. 16, on Tagore Road of the Notified Area Committee of Santa Cruz and registered in the records of the Collector of Land Revenue of Thana, under Entry No. 1091, Survey No. 355, Pot No. 1 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by a Public Road, on or towards the West by the property of D. H. Gazdar, on or towards the North by the properties of Ratansi Dungarsi and Mahidhar Purshottam and on or towards the South by the property of Charles Gonsalves.

Dated this 15th day of March, 1932.

RUSTOMJI & GINWALA,
Purchasers' Attorneys
107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
4569

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 2396 of 1931.

R. S. KHETAN, a firm, carrying on business as Cloth Merchants in the Mulji Jetha Market, outside the Fort, Bombay .. Plaintiffs.
(Versus.)
S. BRIJMOHAN, a firm, carrying on business as Cloth Merchants, in the Mulji Jetha Market, outside the Fort, Bombay .. Defendants.

To,
SUJANMAL NANALAL,
A partner in the defendant firm abovenamed.

PLEASE NOTE that the plaintiffs abovenamed have filed this suit against the defendant firm for an injunction restraining the defendants, their Servants and Agents from selling or offering for sale cloth bearing the plaintiff firms label or any colourable imitation thereof and further injunction restraining the defendant firm, their servants, and Agents from using their said label and for damages and costs.

And please further note that the hearing of the above suit is fixed for the 18th April, 1932, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon (S.T.)

Please TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that in default of your appearing on the said date with all relevant documents the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1932.

H. A. VAKIL,
for Prothonotary and Senior Master.
Messrs. KANGA AND CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
4573

Dr. N. L. Burman
Hydrocele Expert
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Fushimi Maru	11000	.....	5 April
xKaga ,, Hakozaki Maru	5860	30 Mar	13 Apr.
xTango Maru	10500	.....	@18 Apr
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Hague ,,	8th April	19th ,,

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, Mar. 16.
Sikh; Maclean; Akyab.
Kidderpore; Wright; Kobe.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, Mar. 17.
Quiloa; Hamilton; Colombo (for order).
Havildar; Brewin; Calcutta.

LOADING.
Bombay, Mar. 16.
Steamer Comorin for Sydney.
Steamer Somali for Kobe.
Steamer Bamora for Busrah.

S.S. Sikh:—The T M Coy's steamer "Sikh", arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab, with a general cargo.

S.S. Kiderpore:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's steamer "Kidderpore", arrived in habour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Quiloa:—The M M & Coy's steamer "Quiloa," will sail to-day for Colombo (for order) with ballast.

S S Havildar:—The T M Coy's steamer "Havildar," will sail today for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Mar. 16.

SS "Malwa" for London:—6 bales animal skin, H. R. Rehmanbhai; 28 bales animal skin, J. M. Rahimtoola; 16 bales animal skin; M. Esmail; 59 bales animal skin, H. Oosman & Co.; 12 bales animal skin, P. M. Hassam; 6 bales animal skin, I. Faizulla; 29 bales animal skin, O. Abraham & Sons; 17 cases bristles, 1 pkg. woollen carpets, Cox & Kings Ld.; 67 bags appricot kernals, K. Harjivan & Co.; 130 bags mowrameal B. Ardeshir.

For Marseilles:—679 bags castor seed, Ralli Bros.

SS "Letitia" for Liverpool:—540 bales wool raw, V. Oomersey; 87 bales wool raw, R. Virchand; 46 bales wool raw, M. Nissim.

City of Nagpur, for Liverpool:—300 bales cotton thread waste, M. Mafatlal & Co.

For Marseilles:—775 bags groundnuts, S. M. Rajgor & Co.; 150 bags mustard seed, D. B. K. Chandmal.

SS "Dalgoma" for Dunkirk:—2000 ton manganese ore, Grindlay & Co.

For Havre:—124 bags mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

S.S. "Castalia" for Barcelona:—50 bales cotton raw, Kotak & Co.; 50 bales cotton raw, K. M. Nathoo.

SS "Comorin" for Melbourne:—24 bales goat skin, A. E. Blumenthal.

For Sydney:—18 bales goat skin, M. Mohmad Ali & Co.

S.S. "Shunko Maru" for Kobe:—227 bales cotton raw, Birla Bros.

SS "Shanghai Maru" for Nagoya:—250 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ld.

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ld.

For Kobe:—250 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

SS "Alipore" for Hongkong:—594 bags gingelly seed, E. Noorudin & Co.; 25 cases kismis, H. Veji & Co.; 100 Bkts. onions, H. A. Ebrahim; 250 Bkts. onions, H. N. Cooverji & Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Mar. 16.

SS "Barenfels" Agents L. Edward Ld., for Hamburg:—155 cases H.-glass; 55 cases hardware; 440 cases paper; 40 cases bolts and nuts; 156 cases lamps; 60 cases medicine, 40 cases gablonz goods; 1,000 cases sulphur; 95 cases wire netting; 30 cases mill boards; 133 cases common spirits; 250 coils wire; 500 drums whale oil; 430 drums chemicals; 125 drums M. A. F oil; 25 cases milk; 400 cases steel; 49 cases lamps; 660 bags sugar; 35 drums colour; 137 cases wood pulp boards; 55 cases fuses; 60 cases wine; 210 cases E'-ware; 1915 pieces timber; 100 bundle copper sheets; 418 bundle Y. M. sheets; 5597 plates spelter.

From Bremen:—65 cases beer; 77 cases hinges; 100 cases glassware; 100 casks barytes; 100 cases slates; 50 cases bolts and nuts; 803 cases springs; 150 cases tiles; 44 cases paper; 59 cases hardware; 525 cases nails; 100 bundle copper sheets; 924 cases wire.

From Antwerp:—160 cases soap; 315 cases nails; 275 cases vegetable product; 102 bundle steel rivets; 1558 bundle steel hooks; 275 bundle copper sheets; 366 bundle tubes; 135 cases beer; 50 cases milk; 25 cases brandy; 100 bags caraway seeds; 576 bags farina; 150 bags dextrine; 210 bags starch; 50 cases napthaline; 1262 cases glassware; 340 cases chicory; 83 cases paper; 510 cases wire; 36 cases wine; 250 cases tiles; 60 kegs zinc white; 40 kegs zinc dust; 865 drum dyes dry 440 drum dyes paste; 675 drum chemicals; 250 bundle galvanised sheets.

From Port Said:—204 bags garlic; 50 bales cotton.

SS "Tugela" Agents L. Edwards Ld., from Hamburg:—100 bundle Y. M. sheets; 460 coils wire; 101 cases stoves; 484 cases paper; 87 bundle copper sheets; 560 drum dyes dry; 270 drum chemicals; 83 cases screws; 1280 cases glassware; 45 cases sulphur; 90 drum colour; 275 bundle wire netting.

From Oslo:—4890 bales paper; 250 cases nails; 268 cases chemicals.

From Gothenburg:—1536 cases paper; 43 cases stoves; 18 cases lamps, 430 cases hinges, 228 cases wood pulp; 544 cases ceilings; 1401 cases ceiling boards; 678 cases nail 500 cases glassware; 385 cases chemicals; 51 drum woodtar.

From Antwerp:—1,000 cases chalk; 130 cases red lead; 92 cases staples; 304 cases bolts and nuts; 93 cases nails; 1094 cases glassware; 55 cases glue; 200 cases napthaline; 54 cases paper; 50 cases tiles; 650 bundle steel rivets; 1004 bundle steel hoops; 84 bundle steel channels; 568 bundle steel bars; 92 bundle steel angles; 20 bundle steel tees; 145 drum colours; 100 drum chemicals; 300 bundle steel sheets; 3,500 bundle plates; 300 bundles wire.

From Lisbon:—30 cases wine.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Mar. 16.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 61-4.
4 per cent. 1931-35 Conversion Loan Rs. 90/2
4 per cent 1934/37 Loar Rs. 89-2.
4 per cent. 1960/70 Loan Rs. 69
4 1/2 per cent. 1934 Bonds Rs. 96/14
4 1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan Rs. 77/8
5 per cent. 1929-47 War Loan Rs. 88-6.
5 per cent 1935 Loan Rs. 97.
5 per cent. 1939-44 Loan Rs. 89/8.
6 per cent. 1933-36 Bonds Rs. 99/10
5 per cent. 1933 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 100
5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 97/12.
6 per cent. 1932 bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 100/8.
6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 102/15.
6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Treasury Bonds Rs. 102
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Port Trust Rs. 65/8
4 per cent. 1971 Bombay Municipal Rs. 64/8
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Improvement Trust Rs. 63/8
5 per cent. 1959 Bombay Municipal Rs. 78
6 per cent. 1954 Bombay Municipal Rs. 95/8.
6 per cent. 1950-60 Bombay Municipal Rs. 95/8.
Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, March 15.

T T London on Berlin	15.23
T T London on Amsterdam	8.93-1/2
T T London on Brussels	26.01
T T London on Madrid	47.53
T T London on Milan	69.96
T T London on Berne	18.76
T T London on Paris	92.09
T T London on Prague	122.50
T T London on New York. Closing Rate	3.62 7/8

St. John Ambulance Association

FIRST-AID CLASS EXAM. RESULTS.

A First-Aid Class for the English-knowing mill employees was organised by the St. John Ambulance Association on behalf of the Millowners' Association at the Kohinoor Mill Centre. The class was conducted by Capt. G. G. Limaye. The students in this class were examined on 6th instant by Capt. S. V. Wainganker. The following students have been declared successful in order of merit:—

(1) Mr. S R Pal, (2) Mr. R W. Pierce, (3) Mr. R Meyer, (4) Mr. I J Daniels, (5) Mr. Sorabjee Manchorjee Aryton, (6) Mr. S R Ramchandra, (7) Mr. C B Raman Nair (8) Joseph Samuel, (9) Mr. H Bitto, (10) Mr. V D Aras, (11) Mr. E H Marker, (12) Mr. N N Bhavsar, (13) W. Naller, (14) Mr. Sitarama Narayan, (15) Mr. R N Samuel, (16) Mr. T. A. Vishwanath, (17) Mr. R S Manjrekar, (18) Mr. M D Shroff, (19) Mr. V N Bhate, (20) Mr. L G Someshwarker.

Calcutta.—Sheik Matizuddin of Barisal was sentenced on Tuesday by the police Magistrate of Alipore to two years' rigorous imprisonment for possessing a five-chambered unlicensed revolver and 42 live cartridges.—A. P.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

If I Were The Film Censor

Neither Prudery Nor Licence

Some of the recent decisions of the President of the British Board of Censors about films, notably, "Outward Bound" and "An American Tragedy" have aroused considerable dissatisfaction. The "Film Weekly" the informative English Journal gives during mail week prominence to the views of Mr. Edmond Gween, the famous character actor of the stage and the screen. Mr. Gwenn would expect the screen to steer between "prudery and licence."

It would be easy for me to sit down and dip my pen in vitriol and fling scorching jibes at this Film Censor who is further threatening our liberties.

But it might not be just. And I feel that this subject is important enough to deserve the most just and careful consideration we can bring to bear upon it.

To begin with, what is our attitude toward censorship of any kind?

Very much the same, I imagine, as that of any animal who is bound. We have a wild desire to be free.

Let us consider whether the Censor is making our bonds too irksome.

What, after all, do we gain by a film censorship?

The gentleman in the gallery who shouted "Nothing" is palpably wrong.

The Censor is, or should be, a kind of Public Conscience. If there were no film censorship of any kind of the Public Conscience—or, if you prefer it, Public Opinion—would do the work instead.

But, like the mills of God, it would grind slowly. And by the time it had "ground exceedingly small" the cinema would have fallen into such disrepute as the music-hall suffered a few years ago.

Lewd films, vile films, every kind of abomination would creep into our cinemas. (I am supposing, of course, that the Law did not interfere, for that would also be a censorship.)

There are always panders who will supply the pabulum upon which perverts and morons feed. They would enjoy such ostensible success that their higher-minded competitors might be tempted to follow suit. What people will do in the throes of competition is almost incredible.

So the disease would spread from the bottom throughout the entire cinema world, until finally filmgoing became unthinkable.

PRUDERY FOLLOWS LICENCE.

Eventually, of course, a reaction would set in, and Puritan prudery would sweep the film-world clean—and deadly dull.

But—to vary the metaphor—that pendulum of Public Opinion has a terrific long distance to swing when it is allowed to swing unchecked, and why should we wait all that time for our most popular form of entertainment to become again fit for our consumption?

The censorship, as you know, is set up by the film industry itself—to protect itself and its public.

That is all the more reason why the Censor should try his utmost to identify himself with the industry and the public, rather than to act as a stern schoolmaster or policeman—a dual role which the Home Office is perfectly well qualified to fill.

Let me imagine myself in the Film Censor's shoes.

First and foremost, I should paste up on the foot of my bed, so that I should see it the first thing in the morning and last thing at night, these words from the latest Annual Report of the British Board of Film Censors:—

"Censorship must not be either ahead of, or behind, public feeling."

We live in a Dora-ridden country. We are regulated and restricted and restrained and repressed almost out of existence. Public feeling is overwhelmingly in favour of a loosening of our bonds.

Yet the Censor proposes to tighten them.

Have we grown less, or more, prim and prurient during the last few years?

We have certainly become more outspoken. Hidden social sores have been uncovered and examined. Our children are made familiar with what are still called with a gulp of embarrassment the Facts of Life.

We have, in fact, grown in mental stature; and the censorship proposes to shrink. It does not fit us now. It will burst if it grows any tighter on us.

How, if I were Censor, should I keep abreast of Public Opinion?

Not by sitting in an office in Wardour Street, but by going myself, and sending my staff of examiners, among the people. By sitting in the midst of crowded audiences, of all sorts and conditions, in the West End of London and in the East End, in country villages, in manufacturing cities, in University towns.

By training myself to become sensitive to audience reactions, so that I should at last know instinctively what would repel, what disgust, what amuse, and what horrify the sane majority.

I should never consider myself better qualified to decide what was good for the people of England than they are themselves.

I should trust in the sterling worth of public opinion and mould myself to it, not endeavour to mould it to my ideal.

Take, as examples of short-sightedness, two American films which censorship has slain—"An American Tragedy" and "Are These Our Children?"

WHY FEAR THE TRUTH?

Both are based on true and sincere studies of facts and conditions from which we, as adults, should not shrink.

If I were Censor I should be reminding myself continually that machinery exists for excluding infants of tender years from cinemas in which unsuitable subjects are being shown.

And I should give the adult population the opportunity of appreciating "An American Tragedy."

Think what we should have missed if "All Quiet on the Western Front" had been banned from our screens!

Yet, although we are allowed to see the effect of shell-fire on the human body, we are not allowed to see the effect of ignorance and doubt, social cowardice and lack of control on the human soul.

If we were, that would be one of the greatest justifications of the cinema as an art. But the Censors may, if we allow them, make of it a toy.

If I were Censor I should make blunders. That is inevitable.

But I should try to ensure that they were not in the direction of throwing down in haste what others had built up by labour.

I should do this by regarding each film as a whole, instead of comparing isolated incidents with my handy little book of rules.

If a man with a message to the world, such as the author of "Outward Bound," is to be refused the medium of the screen, it makes of the screen a trumpery thing, fit only for the exhibitions of "unbridled licence and sex desire" as the American "flaming youth" type of picture.

OUR "QUEER" CENSOR.

That kind of film our Censors welcome apparently with open arms to our screens. "Outward Bound" is waved indignantly away, because, presumably, in the queer mazes of the censorial mind, the great human figure of "Grease-spot," the Examiner, is somehow confused with a "materialised figure of our Saviour"—which he is not and never could be.

If I were Censor I should carefully refrain from publishing any "rules of thumb" which I made for my own guidance, lest it bring me into mockery and scorn.

For consider the case of a dignified Board of Film Censors which declares itself against "vulgar noises" and yet permits the wholesale importation of the cheerfully blatant Transatlantic razzberry; which forbids an aged caretaker and his wife to lie back to back in the same bed, yet permits the camera to focus lovingly on a bed whose rumpled state shows unmistakably that it has been slept in by the unmarried hero and heroine; which sets its face implacably against "indecorum of dress and behaviour," yet allows wealthy girls and boys on a luxury yacht to strip on deck almost to the skin to go swimming together!

Such a Board of Film Censors must hold its cloak of dignity very tightly about it, lest the ill-assured garment be blown clean away by a gale of laughter from British audiences—such honest laughter as still exists outside the walls of Wardour Street, and proceeds from the clean hearts of English people.

The Passing Week

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture, cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration, are yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavour—all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

THE PERFECT FILM AND THE STAGE SHOW

One of the last of the descriptions of Hollywood from the pen of Edgar Wallace indicates vividly the conditions that have to some measurable extent checked the hitherto reckless career of the film studios. The search for the perfect film continues as perhaps, it will always continue. But the present search is not, as the search hitherto had been, irrespective of expense. For, Hollywood has been thinking as Mr. Wallace, within two days of his arrival found "less of pictures than of finance."

* * *

Some of the companies are he observed, "in a bad way. In the days of expansion they acquired theatres—one has 1,800—and theatre receipts are falling. Most theatres show a loss.

* * *

This hits the producing companies in two ways; it cares less from its percentage at takings, and it earn less from its actual exhibition. Their overcharges have been, he added, "enormous," their weekly losses "colossal."

* * *

Companies were losing money; "new blood" was, he thought needed. The upset in every studio was huge and "demoralising". Consequently, Hollywood is thinking of the perfect film not independently of the expenses involved, and certainly, not independently of the thought that "new blood" was indispensable for the screen industry and art.

* * *

One of the measures suggested for the relief of the weary play-goer is the staging of small shows to serve as an interlude in the film programme of the evening. This is suggested also for the economy of film footage. The director of the Paramount Theatre in England, Mr. Earl St. John has, in a film weekly expressed recently his views both about the perfect film and about the function and scope of the stage shows. He says that the stage shows "fill an important gap." The Cinema patron is subconsciously, but very actively, using his brain the whole time he watches the film.

* * *

The perfect film moves fast and grips the attention. To do so, it must omit many details of its story, allowing the watcher to fill them in for himself. The stage presentation, coming halfway through the programme, affords a relief, fulfilling the same function as the interval in a theatre". The stage presentation brings to the film fan he says, that little extra which makes the entertainment memorable. You can have the same films showing in several neighbouring cinemas, but the show on the stage must always be individual.

* * *

Probably, the Indian studios are in conditions better than those obtaining in Hollywood. Probably, they are not. If they are not, it is time they began thinking of the future of the industry and art, which they are eager to advertise as "International" but are miles distant from any international demand or aspiration.

* * *

The Grant Anderson Co. have been entertaining Bombay with some of the English popular plays. Most of them were cleverly rendered and were staged with appreciable care. This evening they will stage the well-known farce "It's A Boy" and they will end the season tomorrow with Edgar Wallace's "On The Spot". It is to be hoped that these evenings will not be missed by those in the City eager to understand the progressive ideas of the theatre. For, Mr. J. Grant Anderson is a talented exponent.

MR. COCHRAN AS A "LAYMAN"

Advocates "Artistic Use Of Sound"

And, Defines The "Limitations Of The Dialogue"

Mr. C. B. Cochran, the world-renowned producer, has expressed his views in the "Film Pictorial", about the possibilities of the screen as a dramatic medium. Mr. Cochran would, he said, like to "make films" under the conditions outlined. He said:—

"I remember now that the British and Dominion company asked me a long time ago, when talking pictures arrived, to do a revue for them. I thought about it for some time, but in the end I did not go ahead with it. I felt I was not qualified—I still regard myself as a layman in the film world—and I was unable to visualise the way a revue could be effective on the screen.

"Since those days—and they were days of very bad film revues—the unsuitability of the film for dialogue 'in extenso' has impressed itself upon producers and now we see a general tendency towards minimising dialogue and making a more artistic use of sound. Now I think I can visualise a way of making a revue or spectacular play effective on the screen.

"That is not to say I imagine I could walk into a studio and make a film. Oh no! I've got sufficient sense to know that is impossible. I know absolutely nothing of the production side of films. In that I am a layman, and I have too much respect for the industry to boast that I could do anything in it without serving an apprenticeship."

"At the same time it is true that whereas I could see no chance of making an effective revue in the early days, when dialogue was so much insisted upon, I do think that I could now use the film for some of my productions. They would need to be adapted, of course. Stage treatment would be worse than useless in the studio."

"Are you anxious for an opportunity to test your ideas?" I asked.

"Anxious is hardly the word, but I might say I would welcome the opportunity. That is not likely to come easily; I have so many responsibilities in the theatre, and film producing is a whole-time job. For me it would mean the scrapping of one whole-time job to take on another, in audition to the discharging of considerable responsibilities. If the inducements in this direction were adequate, technical assistance and other facilities were available, I would be perfectly willing to try my hand at film-making. But hard facts have to be faced."

Discussing the future of the British film industry, Mr. Cochran said he saw no reason why it should not rise to predominance.

"The British film industry doesn't lack brains, and there seems to be plenty of money available for it," is his view. "It has the backing of Parliament, through the quota system, and it has an almost unlimited volume of support among the public."

"It is moving in the right direction, in my judgment, in developing the artistic use of sound and recognising the limitations of mere dialogue. As an entertainment it has had more practical support and official encouragement in a few years than the theatre has had in all its long history, stretching over the centuries."

"I am considerably interested in films. I could not be a modern young man—and I consider myself essentially that—without being interested in them. But how soon, or how long, it will be before I take a hand in making them, I cannot say. You may yet see me on the screen. Who knows?"

REINHARDT, THE GERMAN PRODUCER

Make New Plans

For "Best Of German Drama"

Reinhardt touring companies on the English and American model are planned by him and a correspondent of the "Observer" forecasts the programme which will bring the finest of the Reinhardt productions into the provinces, and not only in Germany, but in German-speaking Central Europe.

The best of German drama in the best of settings, with the foremost players, will then be accessible to those who have never had the opportunity of seeing a Reinhardt production in Berlin. As every German town of any importance has hitherto been intensely proud of its own local and municipally subsidised theatre, this project is an innovation which a few years ago would have been thought totally foreign to all German ideas.

At the present moment the new Gerhardt Hauptmann play is running at the Deutsches Theatre, and is another Reinhardt triumph. This is the work for which Germany has waited for years, the culmination of Hauptmann's life as a playwright, and what is believed to be the most important literary production in the Germany of the past few years. As a young man Hauptmann's drama, "Before Dawn," caused him to be arraigned before the court for subversive doctrine. Now he is giving the world "Before Sunset." Over seventy himself, Hauptmann has written the history of a seventy-year-old man, rich, respected, who maintains the right to his own life in the face of all that his grown-up family protest against. Married sons and daughters declare that the old man must be mad when he owns that he loves a young woman considerably beneath himself in station.

This is Hauptmann's contribution to the Goethe centenary celebrations. The analogy between Goethe as an old man and his love for Ulricke von Levetzow will be patent to everybody. Hauptmann's original idea was to make the object of the old man's affections a young girl of seventeen. But he has made her, after all, a woman of thirty. The reason he gives is that after remodelling the play seven times he discovered that the very young people of to-day are not those who are most bewildered by the problems of the present moment. It is the thirty-year-olds and over who are wrestling with a changed world. Seventeen and seventy accept things as they are by their own standards.

Do Names Count?

Somebody at a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer lunch table dried up a conversation with the old 'cliche': "What's in a name?" But only temporarily.

"Well," commented Jimmy Durante," "I don't think Gustafson and Samaniegos in 'Mata Hari" would draw as well as Garbo and Novarro."

Purely Personal

Chic Sale never travels without a portable electric kitchen which folds into a trunk.

Lupe Velez is serious about something. She has begun going to bed at 10-30 p.m.

Richard Arlen copes with calling salesmen by pretending to be deaf and dumb.

Evelyn Brent has a perfume collection totalling over 500 bottles.

Jean Hersholt is having a beach house built by Alexander Toluboff who designed the sets for "Mata Hari."—Film Weekly."

Does The Actor Make The Play?

MANNER AND DISTINCTION OF PLAYS

In an article on fifty years in the theatre, one of the interesting series which have been appearing in "The Times", Sir Arthur Pinero, who made his first appearance as actor fifty-eight years ago, deals with one or two rather curious questions.

He has often wondered how and where the old actors got their charm and personal distinction of manners. They were not as a rule, educated men; they "lived in cheap lodgings, frequently in surroundings that were almost squalid," and their ways were not the ways of respectable people.

* * *

Sir Arthur thinks that the reason is the world offered them charming manners to imitate. There may be something in that. I am old enough to remember a period when men, and especially women, held themselves in public with a certain dignity, and did not confine their conversation to slang. At a dance in those days you were introduced with gracious formality to a possible partner, and you then craved the pleasure of a dance. Something of eighteenth-century formalism had survived the gross Regency days and the cramping respectability of mid-Victorian life.

Men took themselves very seriously, and women tried hard to act up to the ideas men had formed of what post-prandial speakers called "the fair sex." Those were the days of rhetoricians in Parliament; of turgid, long-winded articles in the unpopular Press.

* * *

But I do not believe that actors and actresses imitated the manners of a world they scarcely knew. The cause of the old actor's charm of manner and distinction of bearing is to be found in the plays they acted. They had to be able to speak long and well-balanced sentences such as you never hear in a modern play.

I don't think that off the stage people talked like that. And I am quite sure that a young Scotch solicitor would not in these days utter this sententious satire: "I doubt whether Providence is ever especially busy in promoting the union of a delicate-minded child with a coarse, gross-natured profligate."

That is from Pinero's "The Profligate", and the part of the solicitor was taken by Lewis Waller. At its first performance, over forty years ago, the cast also included John Hare, Forbes Robertson (the Profligate), Sydney Brough, Kate Rorke, and Olga Nethersole. This was considered at the time a "star" cast. Many middle-aged men, who were boys at the time, can remember that performance.

In the version of the last act, which was not that originally written by Pinero, the heroine is made to express herself like this: "But the burden of sin you have committed I will bear upon my shoulders, and the little good that is in me shall enter into your heart. We will start life anew—always seeking for the best that we can do, always trying to repair the worst that we have done."

The cadences of such sentences wrung our hearts in the old days. As a boy I thought Kate Rorke's nobility of utterance was vastly affecting. She seemed the very incarnation of the womanhood we then worshipped.

* * *

It must be remembered that "The Profligate" was considered in 1889 a very modern play. One critic wrote of it, "No original English play produced on our stage for many a day has stirred its audience so deeply at the time of its representation, or has sent them home with so much to think over, to discuss and to remember."

* * *

Now, I deny that the sentences I have quoted could be spoken by a modern actor or actress with anything like the reality of emotion which was behind the actual words as spoken by Lewis Waller and Kate Rorke.

Such lines demanded a certain dignity of manner in delivering them. Even in "The Profligate," considered at the time a realistic play, the dialogue seldom departs from the decorative manner that was then fashionable on the stage, if not in life itself.

If the actors and actresses of the past were not speaking lines which demanded a certain dignity of deportment they were playing in "Shakespeare." Until Ibsen came the last virtue demanded of a dramatis was that his dialogue should be natural.

* * *

Young playgoers must not deduce from what I have written that acting was as stilted as the dialogue of the old plays. Although the emotions acted were not expressed in the cadences of the dialogue as we should view them to-day the players gave it life and reality.

The bright young things of to-day, with their elliptical mode of conversation, did not exist. The part acted by Sydney Brough in "The Profligate" was the nearest approach to modern truncated reticence. Men and women on the stage were men and women and not boys and girls.

And that was the standard the old actors had to set before themselves. As a matter of fact the stage lagged behind life. Long after men and women had become more natural in their manners and conversation the stage held to a worn-out convention. The elaborate manners and dignified elocution of the old school of acting became the natural material for burlesque. It still remains in the acting of Shakespeare's plays as I pointed out last week.

* * *

The theatre itself imposed on the players and dramatists a certain artificiality, a style of [illegible]. Our younger [illegible] forget that [illegible] on the stage [illegible] the remotest [illegible] auditorium. That [illegible] rule of the stage [illegible] It is more difficult [illegible] that dialogue is more [illegible] but it should not be impossible.

* * * *

Beautiful as was the Juliet of Peggy Ashcroft at Oxford (and I am glad London is to have an opportunity of seeing her in this part) she quite failed to make Juliet's emotional outbursts intelligible. That incoherence would have been considered a cardinal sin by the old school of acting, as indeed it is now. If an actress has not the physical power of delivering such speeches in the "grand manner" she must find some other way of creating the effect of excessive emotion. It is just a question of acting.

* * *

I am all says Mr. E. Baughan, in the "Era" for acting both in plays and films. Sir Arthur says quite freely that "it was the age of the actor. People were drawn to the theatre by the performer rather than by the play. If the piece was a good vehicle for the display of the actor's talents, the public were satisfied."

And they are now, whatever critics and theatrical dilettante may say.

Over and over again I have been in one of the District Messengers offices busy with writing some paragraph or other, and have overheard the questions asked by the [illegible] desirous of buying tickets. The deciding factor has invariably been the cast. Evidently the general public, as distinguished from the habitues of the theatre, is attracted by acting. Other things being equal, the public would rather see their favourites in a good play than in a bad.

After all, one goes to the theatre to see acting. There is no object in telling a story with real human beings as its characters if their performances are not intrinsically interesting. It had better be written as a novel.

Shakespeare, without fine acting and fine elocution (which is largely in part of Shakespeare's acting), is better read than seen on the stage.

* * *

In the past, before Pinero's day, no one troubled much about the play. Garrick and Edmund Kean might alter Shakespeare and appear in costumes which seem to us actually comic, and must have been old to contemporary audiences, without arousing adverse criticism. People went to the theatre to see these geniuses act.

In my own time the public filled the theatres to see Irving, Ellen Terry, Duse, Bernhardt, Rejane, George Alexander (although he was never accounted a great actor), and Beerbohm Tree, especially in such parts as Svengali, Fagin, and Colonel Newcome. The actors of those days were imitated by the young men. You saw many a strutting Lewis Waller, and Ellen Terry's chin became quite popular in the suburbs. As for Irving, no semi-literary and artistic gathering was complete without a specimen or two. One has even survived, and he is a journalist.

* * *

That phase of actor worship seems to have passed away. For some reason or other there are no actors or actresses on the stage to-day who have sufficient personality to impress themselves on the public. Yet, I venture to declare that the average acting is now much higher than it was.

The stars of the past insisted on being the brightest of the stage constellation. Their intrinsic talents would have given them that prominence, but they left nothing to chance. There was common or box-office sense in that insistence.

(Continued on page 10)

CONSPIRACY TO SABOTAGE CONSTITUTIONAL ADVANCE

Revelation Of Deliberate Change Of Policy

"ROYALISTS'" CONFIDENTIAL CIRCULAR DISCLOSES CONFERENCE SECRETS

The "Advance" publishes the following confidential circular letter issued by the Executive of the Calcutta "Royalists" to its members. It gives a summary of the report of Mr. Benthall regarding "the situation to be met" at the R. T. Conference. He raises the question: "Are the Europeans a 'minority' or a colony of the British people settled in India?" "Our legal advisers tell us," he says, "that the safer lan" is to take our stand "clear-cut as a section of the British people."

The circular emphasizes that "Provincial Autonomy" could not be forced on India. The Moslems alone could not work it.

"The important thing to us" is "to carry the Hindu in the street as represented by such people as Sapru, Jayakar, Patro and others. If we could not get them to fight Congress, we could at least ensure that they would not back Congress." Emphasis is laid on the point that "there must be no attempt at an immediate grant of Central Responsibility." There must be no increase in the rate of Indianisation." The rights of Europeans and of British Commerce must be safeguarded and "Government must mean what it says, and stand firm."

We give below a resume of Mr. Benthall's general remarks on the occasion when your Committee met him recently. No attempt has been made to summarise the discussion subsequent to Mr. Benthall's remarks, but it is proposed to invite Mr. Benthall to address a later meeting of laison members, and we hope to ask him then to deal with any questions on criticisms submitted by members.

ANALYSIS OF MR. BENTHALL'S REMARKS.

1. Situation to be met at Conference.

2. Conditions of debate difficult.

3. Value of R.T.C. as educating (1) British public opinion, and (2) World opinion.

4. Gandhi discredited with his Indian fellow-delegates.

5. Gandhi returned to India empty-handed.

6. Gandhi failed to settle the communal problem—result, the Minorities Pact.

7. Reaction of Hindus to the Minorities Pact.

8. Attitude of Moslems.

9. All outstanding points of difference between European representatives and their extremist opponents argued strictly on their merits.

10. Important point of principle involved in Minorities Pact. Are the Europeans a "minority" or a colony of the British people resident in India.

11. 'Commercial Safeguards'—In the main the 'substance' granted in a very satisfactory manner. The sanctions very much more important than the safeguards themselves.

12. Position to-day. Attempts to whittle away the Report on Commercial Discrimination.

13. An agreement or convention with Indian leaders to be greatly preferred to a restrictive clause in the Act. A tripartite agreement between Great Britain, India and Burma would have great advantages.

14. Financial Safeguards.—The old safeguards stand unimpaired, but were barely discussed at the Conference.

15. General Policy.—The fulfilment of the Federal Scheme as outlined at the first Conference. Congress and the Federated Chambers attacked it.

16. Defects of Scheme, e.g. (1) Safeguards in connection with Police totally inadequate. (2) The Princes as a stabilising element a doubtful quantity.

17. British Governwent's Indian policy must be a national policy to avoid dangerous reactions when Labour comes into power again.

18. After the General Election the Government's policy undoubtedly changed. Attitude of European representatives to the change. Reasons for their attitude.

19. The result was a promise of co-operation by 99 per cent. of the Conference including Malaviya. Even Gandhi was disposed to join the Standing Committee, but his hand has since been forced by his lieutenants. Question now whether saner elements of Indian opinion will stand for Conference method or not.

20. Sir Hubert Carr's speech explained.

1. We went to London determined to achieve some settlement, if we could, but our determination in that regard was tempered by an equal determination that there should be no giving way on any essential part of the policy agreed to by the Associated Chambers of Commerce in regard to financial and commercial safeguards and by the European Association on general policy. It was obvious to us, and we had it in mind throughout the Conference, that the united forces of the Congress, the Hindu Mahasabha and the Federated Chambers of Commerce would be directed towards whittling down the safeguards already proposed. It is so frequently stated that in the effort to maintain a good atmosphere, the Conference lost sight of the realities that I think it well to preface my remarks by stating that in all our talks with our Extreme opponents, your delegates 'never once' lost sight of this essential fact.

And furthermore, we are prepared to challenge the closest enquiry into any assertion that we have given way on any important detail affecting either the position of our community or the general policy.

2. I would first point out the extraordinarily difficult conditions under which the Conference was working. The avowed object of the Conference was to attain the maximum amount of agreement in shaping the lines upon which the new Constitution should be formed. We had first of all to pick our way through a maze of backstairs intrigue—lobbying is the polite word. The Committees themselves consisted of some forty persons with another seventy to one hundred sitting round the room. There was no opportunity, therefore, for anything like negotiation when you had to shout at a man fifteen or twenty yards away. Speeches were largely set speeches, voicing set opinions and having in the majority of cases no influence at all on the proceedings. It was impossible to contradict even a proportion of the misstatements made, and interpolation was not encouraged. If it had been we should have been there still.

Those who spoke most frequently, longest and loudest did not by any means carry the greatest weight. So in the circumstances we decided to speak as a delegation and as far as possible when we did speak to be definitely constructive.

3. But in actual fact the Round Table Conference in addition to its function as a vehicle for recording the constructive and destructive views of the delegates, had a second side. It was staged, as part of Great Britain's set policy, to demonstrate to [illegible] the people of Great Britain, [illegible] to the World that Great Britain was prepared to go as far as possible in the policy of progression by Conference methods.

It had a remarkable educative effect upon the people at home. It was surprising to see the interest taken in the Indian question by most improbable people and they were able, with the help of the Press to appreciate better than they had ever done before how impossible some of the demand were that were put forward.

4. If it did nothing else, it showed to the World, the constructive vacuity of Gandhi's mind. Not only in London, but in Paris and Rome, those who came in touch with him found him quite incomprehensible, while in America as a newspaper attraction the economic crisis pushed him off the front page entirely. And I suppose that never in his life has he been more laughed at or had more bricks thrown at him by his own countrymen first on the occasion when he claimed to represent 95 per cent. of India, and secondly, when he in effect claimed the right as Congress, to examine every man's title to his own property, whether Indian or European as Congress' to hale them before Judges and if the Judges gave a decision unpalatable to Congress, to unseat the Judges. Not nearly enough has been made in this country of that speech, which was carefully edited in the Nationalist Press and which was carefully explained away by Malaviya next day.

5. Not only that, but Gandhi lost enormous prestige with his own followers. If you look at the results of this last session you will see that Gandhi and the Federated Chambers are unable to point to a single concession wrung from the British Government as the result of their visit to St. James's Palace. Whatever influence he has regained since, when he landed in India he landed with empty hands.

6. There was another incident too, which did him no good. He undertook to settle the Communal problem and failed before all the world, the people who let him down 'not' being the minorities but his own Hindu Mahasabha party who openly repudiated him on account of their distrust of his intentions.

The result of the deadlock arising and of the Prime Minister's request to the Minorities to try to find the maximum possible agreement was the minorities Petition of Rights or, as it was called, the Minorities Pact. That was largely the work of Sir Hubert Carr and Sir Edgar Wood; the signatories, namely the Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Moslems, Depressed Classes and Roman Catholics claim to represent 46 per cent. of India, and by signing it we made firm friends with the Moslems and showed to the Conference that it was possible to attain agreement if people would be reasonable, and that we would without hesitation stand by our friends.

7. We were candidly nervous of the reactions. Gandhi announced that he would "humble Hubert Carr to the dust." We thought for a while that any agreement on commercial rights was doomed. But it did not turn out that way. Although Gandhi started on the process of humiliating that very night by telling us that all Congress would grant was a gentleman's agreement with Congress—unsigned and undated—that attitude did not last long and the real outcome was an increased respect for our delegation and for the signatories to the Pact.

8. One word about the Moslems. They were a solid and enthusiastic team; Ali Imam, the Nationalist Moslem, caused no division. They played their cards with great skill throughout; they promised us support and they gave it in full measure. In return they asked us that we should not forget their economic plight in Bengal and that we should, 'without pampering them' do what we can to find places for them in European firms so that they may have a chance to improve their material position and the general standing of their community. It is a request which in my opinion deserves very earnest consideration.

9. It was part of our settled policy also patiently to discuss all outstanding points of difference between us and our extremist opponents. In these discussions it was our endeavour to argue each case strictly on its merits and in my opinion this policy bore fruit because through the closer understanding reached, we were able to achieve a measure of agreement that would have been 'quite impossible' without the good-will engendered by these discussions. You may say, "Why did you waste your time on Congress?" I would answer, "If you go to a Conference and can convert your greatest opponent, you have won the day." We may not have converted them. But after all the new Indian delegates went to London mainly to attack the Commercial and Financial Safeguards and yet still the Commercial and Financial Safeguards seem to stand as firm as ever.

10. Now I will say very little as regards the 'Commercial Safeguards. There are a large number of points of detail which will require thorough discussion. There is one most important point of principle.

The Petition of Rights and the Report on Commercial Discrimination definitely place our community in the position of an Indian minority. Now, before we went to London, Mr. Walter Page raised the point that we were foolish to accept this position. We should stand purely as a section of the British people happening to be in India. I for one certainly did not then see as far as he did There is much in it, and in my opinion the subject calls for a lot more earnest thought.

How, if we are a minority can we justify special treatment in criminal trials, special auxiliary force units, etc., and above all, how can we appeal to our Home Government on any basis other than that afforded to the other Minorities?

Shall we in the long run, gain most by associating ourselves as closely as possible with India or by taking our stand clear cut as a section of the British people?

Our legal advisers tell us the latter is the safer plan. Events have carried us in the other direction. Are the two irreconcileable? I will give no opinion, as the Community must examine the position and decide.

We have also got to decide what is to be our position in the Indian States. The States have said that we can have equal rights if we submit to State jurisdiction, I wonder what our legal advisers will say to that.

POINTS OF DETAIL.

There are, as I said, many points of detail, some arising directly out of the report, some raised by Indian delegates. In due course I expect the various Chambers of Commerce and the branches of the European Association will examine these and consider the Community's attitude in regard to each.

Paragraph 11.—Meanwhile, it is noteworthy that, of all the Sections of the Round Table Report, that dealing with Commercial discrimination is the only one which begins with such words as "On this subject the Committee are glad to be able to record a substantial measure of agreement."

QUESTION OF CITIZENSHIP.

I should like in this connection to draw attention to the very fair minded manner in which so many of the delegates both Hindus and Mohammedans, supported our just claims in this matter. As in the main we claim that the 'substance' of our demands is granted in a very satisfactory manner that in itself would appear to be a subject for some gratification. It is also noteworthy that the question of citizenship was, at any rate for the time being, effectively disposed of.

But let us be under 'no' delusion.

We took the very best legal advice which we could on the subject. We had the benefit of invaluable advice from Professor Berridale Keith, Mr. Wilfred Greene, Sir John Simon, Lord Reading and all the principal law officers of the Crown, the India Office and the Foreign Office, Sometimes it is very conflicting and we had to pick our way very carefully; but we are very deeply indebted to all these people, who deserve our most hearty thanks.

THE NEED TO DISCRIMINATE.

All agreed of course that in the Constitution itself we should have the amplest safeguards which the brightest legal minds can devise. But I think all also came to the conclusion that in the long run and after the lapse of years no set of words however carefully drafted could alone save us entirely from administrative discrimination by a purely Indian Government provided it was determined to discriminate. That is not my view only, or the delegation view, but the view of the best, legal brains in England, and I think it was the view that the Chamber Committee arrived at after intense study four months ago.

THE POWER OF THE COURTS.

But we delegates always appreciated and never once lost sight of the fact that the Sanctions or the powers to enforce the safeguard were of equal importance to the safeguard itself. It is the power of the Courts and of the Governor-General and Governors; it is the constitution of a properly balanced Government with adequately staffed services, and above all the maintenance of the British connection which is going to see us through. And in this connection it may be of interest that the Prime Minister and another member of the Cabinet both stated that the only two things which really interested Parliament were the safety and prosperity of their own countrymen in India and their trusteeship for the masses. Those two things they would never sacrifice We are safe for the present. Nevertheless with all the safeguards and all the sanctions that we can devise we shall 20, 30 or 40 years hence more than ever depend upon co-operation and upon the power of the purse, and it is largely upon our handling of these Reforms questions firmly but justly that our position in India will depend "Forty years on."

COMING DOWN TO BRASS TACKS.

Paragraph 12.—In spite of the large measure of agreement attained in London among the delegates, what is the real position to-day. Again, let there be no delusion. From the day the report was noted, some delegates have been steadily trying to whittle it down. On landing here find not a little opinion in some Indian commercial circles that the Indian delegates agreed to too much. The view is put forward too, that when we come down finally to brass tacks, Indian opinion will interpret some of the words in quite a different way to what we do. In brief the determination to discriminate by some sections still exists and I would refer you to page 6 of 'Capital' of 7th January. Make no mistake. We cannot rest on our oars. Still, in so far as the leaders of Indian Commerce were largely represented in London their objections can be tied down to those points raised at the Conference, and they are not necessarily of a deadly nature. But there is still grim work ahead of us.

Paragraph 13.—One last word on Commercial Discrimination. Although we may, I believe, be satisfied with the substance of the protection—and my belief is endorsed by the fact that the British Commercial bodies in Rangoon have endorsed it wholesale for application to Burma—the method of a protective clause is, without doubt, inferior to a definite agreement or convention, 'if' the latter can be secured. A clause to cover everything must be immense and unwieldy and a clause cannot cover reciprocity. Also the sentiment of Indians

(Continued on page 9)

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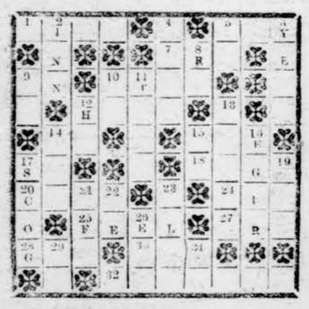

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CLUES DOWN.—2. I.N.N. (actual) 4. Slang 5. Suffix 6. To go 8. Supreme sun-god 9. That is (abbr. 10. Each (abbr.) 11. A head-dress 12. Interjection denoting joy. 13. To bruise 14. A game at cards. 15. The thing spoken of 16. E.G.E.R. (actual) 17. S. C. O. G. (actual) 19. Scottish form of so 21. Away from 22. Not 23. A throw (curtailed) 26. Evening 29. Intelligence Department (abbr.) 31. Prefix.

Entries must reach the office on or before 13th April, 1932.

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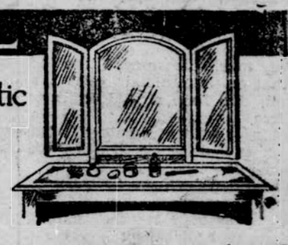

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WRITE FOR PARTICULARS TO-DAY

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

National Council of Women in India, Biennial Meeting, University Convocation Hall, 10-30 a.m.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament:—4 p.m.

Improvement Trust Board 4-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 18.

S. S. "Comorin" with the English mails of March 3 due at 10 a.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon Selection of Gramophone Records; 9-20 p.m. Classical and Light Music by Sitaram Gavaiya (Orcha State) with Dattaram Parwatker (Sarangi).

ANNIVERSAY OF RAM TEMPLE:—The Sixth anniversary of the Rameshwar Mandir at Jogeshwari, near Andheri, will be celebrated to-day (Thursday) and the following two days, the programme including pravachan, Hari Kirtan, etc.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN IN INDIA:—The Third Biennial Meeting of the N.C.W.I. will be held to-day (Thursday), at the University Convocation Hall, Bombay.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The Arya Natik Natak Samaj will stage a Gujrati play "Ran Garjana" to-night (Thursday) at 9-30 p.m. at the Balivala Grand Theatre in aid of the Dhanvantari Hospital.

G. D. A. EXAMINATION, 1932:—This examination will be held at Bombay, Karachi, Madras, Calcutta, Allahabad and Rangoon from the 29th March, 1932. The Government of Bombay have now decided to include Bangalore in the list of centres selected for this examination.

PUBLIC MEETING AT LAL BAUG.

A public meeting of mill workers will be held at Lal Baug, on the Lal Maidan to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar (Red Flag) Union, when Mr. Abdul Majid will preside. Messrs. Mhapanker, Dr. Gavande, Gaikwad, Joshi, Karnik, Tavde and others will address.

PAREL MAHILA SEVA MANDAL SCHOOL.

On the 11th instant H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, with his mother H. H. the Dowager Maharani and his sister the Maharani Saheb of Dewas (Senior) paid visit to the Industrial School for women at Parel, Damodar Hall, conducted by the Mahila Seva Mandal of the Social Service League, Bombay. Their Highnesses made enquiries about the different courses of industruction and evinced great interest in the work that is being done by the Mandal.

POSTAL NOTICES:—Supplementary Mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per S.S. "Khosru" via Karachi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 18th instant.

Mails for Straits Settlements and China via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Friday the 18th instant.

Unperscribed Mails for Straits Settlements, Hongkong, China and Japan per S.S. "Alipore" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2-30 p.m. on Friday the 18th instant.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

A press communique states:—On Wednesday the 16th March 1932 tenders for £14,515,000 at 1s. 6-1 were received and allotted approximately 7 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 23rd March 1932 the same conditions as previsly announced.

TRIBAL MENACE REMOVED

Crimes Regulation Withdrawn From Two Districts

PESHAWAR, March 16.

The Associated Press understands that the Chief Commissioner has issued orders for the withdrawal of the Frontier Crimes Regulation Order from Hazara, D.I. Khan Districts and that the question of withdrawal from other districts is under consideration.

The tribal menace has definitely been removed as a result of the aerial action. All the tribes have sent in messages that they have demobilized and expelled the agitators. Only a small contingent of 300 Lashkar awaiting the Hajis escort which will now never come.

Chitra Road has been re-opened after more than a month.—A.P.

Electric Energy To Cost More

SOME RELIEF TO CHAWL TENANTS GIVEN IN THE BILL

SIR GOVIND PRADHAN SURE OF SUCCESS OF FINANCE BILL

No tax on consumers of less than 12 units of electric energy. Tenants living in big chawls and having a common electric metre to be exempted from paying the tax provided the average consumption of each tenant in the chawl is less than 12 units of electricity.

These were the important amendments passed in the Bombay Legislative Council on Wednesday, when Sir Govind Pradhan, the Finance Member, moved the second reading of the Finance Bill as amended by the Select Committee.

Thanks to the support which Government can always count upon of the Sind Members and the minority groups, the Bill is guaranteed a safe passage and will come into force from 1st of April.

An amendment for the reduction of the duty from 6 pies to 4 pies per unit of electric energy was defeated in spite of the complaints made by non-official members that the tax was very high and it might drive the people to give up electricity and go back to oil lamps.

SIR GOVIND PRADHAN COCKSURE OF SUCCESS.

"This Bill has been rendered so innocuous by the Select Committee that I have not the least doubt that it will be passed," declared Sir Govind Pradhan, the Finance Member, in the Bombay Legislative Council on Wednesday, in moving the second reading of the Finance Bill (as amended by the Select Committee) to provide for the levy of a duty on the consumption of electrical energy to amend the Court Fees Act and the Indian Stamp Act.

The Finance Member explained to the House the main changes made in the Bill by the Select Committee and hoped that it would be passed without difficulty.

The Bill was then considered clause by clause.

REDUCTION OF TAX.

Rao Bahadur G. V. Pradhan (Nasik District) moved an amendment that the rate of 6 pies proposed for each unit of electric energy consumed on all premises except those for which fall under the exemptions be reduced to 4 pies.

He strongly advocated the reduction of the duty to 4 pies to afford relief to the poor.

The proposed rate, he contended, was so high that it had been pointed out by electric companies that theatres and big hotels which consumed large amounts of electric energy might be driven to give up electricity and go back to the use of oil lamps.

A BIG GAP FEARED.

Mr. G. Wiles, Finance Secretary, said that if the reduced rate of 4 pies was accepted by Government there would be a big gap of 4 lakhs in the anticipated revenue. They hoped to realise by this taxation Rs. 12 lakhs, but the proposed cut would reduce it to Rs. 8 lakhs. Government, he said, was not prepared for such a reduction. He further remarked that there was considerable objection on the part of some members to fixing the limit of 10 units for the purpose of the levy, but that was fixed for the definite reason given to them by the experts who were examined by the Select Committee.

AMENDMENT OPPOSED.

The Finance Member opposed the amendment because a reduction of the rate from 6 to 4 pies would result in a direct loss of Rs. 4 lakhs to Government. He then went on to give figures to show that in Bombay about 25 per cent. of consumers of electricity were exempted from the surcharge because they consumed less than 10 units. The total number of consumers in the city was 49,97 out of whom the number of those who consumed less than 10 units and therefore not required to pay the surcharge was 12,701. "We have brought this bill because we are hard up. We can't afford to loose Rs. 4 lakhs" concluded the Finance Member.

Mr. Pestonshah Vakil (Ahmedabad) suggested that the exemption limit should be raised from 10 units to 12 units.

The amendment of Mr. Pradhan was then carried to a division and was declared lost 29 voting for the amendment and 53 voting against it. The rate of six pies per unit was then agreed to.

Mr. G. L. Winterbotham (Bombay Chamber of Commerce) moved the next amendment that the rate should be six pies per each unit of energy consumed up to a maximum of 25 per cent. of the sum payable by the consumer in any one month provided that the incidence of the tax on the monthly bill shall not exceed 20 per cent.

The purpose of the amendment, he said, was to provide that the incidence of the tax should not fall unduly harshly on those persons who had for one reason or other to pay less than 4 annas per unit. There were a few persons who by reason of the large amount of current they need had secured from electric licensees rates lower than what was paid by ordinary consumers. There was one consumer who paid at the rate of one anna per unit. Now if a surcharge of 6 pies were applied to him the incidence of the tax came to 50 per cent. Whereas those who paid 4 annas per unit were also subject to the surcharge of 6 pies, the incidence of tax in this case being only 12-1/2 per cent. He however made it clear that he was not in any way connected with any institution which got electric energy at a cheap rate.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT THROWN OUT.

The amendment was opposed by some non-official members. The Finance Member, also, could not see his way to accept the amendment and said that the rate proposed by the amendment was based on percentage while the taxation proposed in the bill was based on unit. The amendment was thrown out.

Rao Bahadur G. V. Pradhan (Nasik) then moved an amendment that the exemption limit should be fixed at 15 units instead of 10 units as provided in the bill.

Rao Bahadur S. A. Angadi (Belgaum) moved an amendment against the amendment that the limit should be 12 units.

Mr. Angadi's amendment was accepted by the Finance Member and the exemption limit was fixed at 12 units by 41 votes to 34.

IN CHAWL TENANTS' INTEREST.

The next amendment which was moved by Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola (Bombay) was as follows:—

"Consumer" shall be deemed to include a land-lord or a person who shall supply electrical energy to one or two roomed tenements in any one building in respect of any one of which tenants not more than 12 units of energy shall have been consumed during any month.

Whether more than 12 units shall have been used by or in respect of any one tenement during any one month shall be determined by dividing the number of units by the number of tenants in that building."

The mover said that the object of this amendment was to give the benefit of the exemption from paying the tax to a large class of people who lived in big chawls and had one common electric meter. The total consumption of electricity in the whole chawl was bound to exceed 12 units but each individual might be consuming much less than 12 units. The amendment was intended to protect the interests of such tenants and give them the benefit of exemption.

The amendment having been accepted by the Finance Member was carried.

ANOTHER STORY TO TELL.

Government nearly suffered a defeat when the House went on to consider the second part of the bill relating to Court-fees.

The Finance Member moved an amendment that the rate of "ad valorem" fees on suits between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 should be Rs. 15 and not Rs. 12-8 as recommended by the Select Committee.

The amendment was strongly opposed by non-official member and even some members of the Sind bloc walked into the "noes" lobby. The amendment was, however carried by a narrow majority of 2 votes 32 voting for and 30 against it.

The Council then adjourned to Thursday 2 p.m. when the Finance Bill will be further considered.

RS. 1,00,000 CLAIM AGAINST RLY. CO.

Appeal Of Merchant Who Lost His Legs In Accident

A dispute about a claim of Rs. 1,00,000 damages for the loss of two legs in a railway accident formed the subject for discussion before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mirza, at the Bombay High Court on Wednesday.

Ismail Haji Nana Mafat (39) formerly a timber merchant, has appealed against the decision of Mr. Justice Kania, who dismissed the suit against the B.B. & C.I. Railway on July 6, 1931.

The appellant (plaintiff) had gone on June 18, 1927 to the railway station at Dahod on the B.B. & C.I. Railway to apply for two wagons. As his residence was on the north of the station, he had to cross five lines to go to the Stationmaster's office, which is on the other side. The level crossing being at a distance of about 1,000ft. the plaintiff alleged, it was the usual practice of most of the people, who had got business with the railway authorities, to cross the lines and no objection was generally taken. While the plaintiff was going to the Stationmaster's office, 19-Down Bombay-Delhi train was coming. On hearing the whistle, the plaintiff stopped till the passing of the train. As there was no other train to pass at that time, the plaintiff attempted to cross the fifth and the last line over which goods trains generally run, but an engine with a saloon car of a railway official came all of a sudden and knocked down the plaintiff as a result of which his both the legs were crushed They had to be subsequently amputated. The defendants' case is that the driver had blown whistles six times, but were not heeded to by the plaintiff, who, on the other hand contends that no whistle was blown. In support of his contention he puts forward the evidence of several independent witnesses.

Counsel for the plaintiff had not concluded his arguments when the Court rose for the day.

MILL WORKERS SUPPORT DOCK-WORKERS STRIKE

Mass Meeting At Delisle Road

A largely attended meeting of mill workers was held on Tuesday at 6 p.m. at Delisle Road Maidan, when Mr. Abdul Majid presided. Mr. V.B. Karnik narrated to the workers the history of the Dock workers' strike which is in full swing for the last four days. He appealed to the mill workers to support the Dock workers as they were fighting against Capitalism.

Dr. Gavande then moved a resolution supporting the Dock workers whole-heartedly in their fight and declared that the mill workers would always be ready to help their comrades in distress and co-operate with them.

The resolution was then supported by Messrs Tavde, Gaikwad and others and when put to vote, it was declared carried unanimously. The meeting then ended with loud cries of "Lal Bavte ki Jai."

STRIKE IN THE INDIAN WOOLLEN MILLS CONTINUES

Workers Determine To Fight To The Finish

On Wednesday a largely attended meeting of the strikers was held on the Maidan near the Indian Woollen Mills, when Mr. Gaikwad presided. The President in his opening speech thanked the strikers for their unity and told them that unity and solidarity would alone bring success in their fight against Capitalism. Dr. Gavande, Messrs. Tavde, Joshi, Mrs. and Mr. Dange and others then Ushabai addressed the strikers to stick to exhorted to resolve and continue the their resolve their demands were strike till the owner.

granted by The mill doors were picketed by the Union volunteers and not a single worker entered the mill premises.

CAMBRIDGE-OXFORD BOAT RACE

Start Of Saturday's Event Changed

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 15.

Dangerous eddies, caused by piles under the Putney Bridge which is being reconstructed, have necessitated the start of Saturday's boat race being changed from the usual University stone to the London Rowing Club boathouse. The finish will be at the second post at Mortlake the same as in the previous year. Thus the course has been shortened by about quarter of a mile.

Cambridge favoured the change but Oxford did not. The question was, however, settled at a conference between the Umpire and coaches.

Defence Of India By Indians Only

ARMY DEBATE IN ASSEMBLY

Yamin Khan's Cut Motion Carried By Overwhelming Majority

NEW DELHI, March 16.

The question of income-tax evasion was raised in the Assembly to-day by the European Group.

Sir Darcy Lindsay was in the distinguished visitors' gallery.

INDIANISATION OF ARMY.

Mr. Yamin Khan moved a token cut to raise the question of Indianisation of the army. He recalled the fact that in 1923 he had urged the Assembly to pass his resolution that the appointment of King's Commissioned officers to Indian regiments must be confined to Indians directly recruited or promoted from Viceroy's Commissions. Though this resolution did not get through, and the Assembly of that day was dazzled by Lord Rawlinson's announcement, time had justified the position he took up then. He was anxious to avoid bringing the army into politics and the way to avoid the issue of British troops refusing to be officered by Indians was to leave them alone, but Indianise the commissioned ranks of the Indian regiments. Indians did not lack in valour. All they lacked was training. This should be given. He declared that he would treat Anglo-Indians, domiciled in India, as Indians and give them equal opportunity for recruitment into the Indian army.

"ESTABLISH MILITARY SCHOOLS."

Mr. Ranga Iyer urged that the whole country should be dotted with military colleges and military schools to enable India to come to its own. As regards military material in the country he reminded the House that Clive won his battles with the help of the depressed classed and Tippoo had them in his army. He would admit Anglo-Indians and also depressed classes to the army.

PROCESS OF A CENTURY!

Sardar Harbans Singh Brar feared that at the rate of Indianisation proposed by the last Sandhurst Committee it would take them hundred years to complete the process. He strongly opposed the proposal of that Committee to abolish Viceroy's Commissions which gave sepoys a great chance for securing reward for their gallantry inspite of their limited education.

INDIA'S DEFENCE BY INDIANS.

Captain Sher Muhamed Khan representing Indian Army said he was a great believer in the ultimate defence of India by Indians themselves. They must, however, preserve efficiency in their attempt to Indianise quickly. The Commander-in-Chief had done his best to satisfy Indian opinion and he welcomed the prospect of one division being Indianised.

Captain Lalchand said the present pace of Indianisation must be accelerated. In no other country distinction existed between martial and non-martial classes. But in India it had been for centuries. Trial should be given to non-martial classes again by raising one battalion and he wished that commissions should be reserved for martial classes in proportion to their strength in the army.

NOT MUSCLES BUT BRAINS.

Mr. S. C. Mitra said it was not so much muscles but brains that counted in the army. Simply for political reasons Bengalis who in former times formed efficient army were excluded from recruitment. While he was not opposed to special monopoly enjoyed by existing martial classes he would not allow exclusion of non-military classes because they belonged to non-martial class. If heroism was the only reason even girls in Bengal were thousand times more heroic than those who belonged to so-called military class. He appealed to Government when India was going to be dominion they should make sincere efforts to train up men throughout provinces without any distinction.

ARMY SECRETARY EXPLAINS.

Mr. Macworth Young, Army Secretary, said that during the last six years that he had been in charge of this subject, two points of criticism were that military budget should be reduced to the Inchcape figure of fifty crores and that in accordance with the Skeen Committee recommendations Indian Sandhurst should be established in 1933.

He stated that in peace time it would never be in military budget the figure of fifty future reach (loud cheers) and military crores (applause) be opened in October college would instead of 1933 ber this year.

He referred to the fact in the first three years of the opening of Sandhurst to Indians there was slow progress since then there the number but progress not only had been steady in Woolwich at Sandhurst but

and Cranwell so that the Government of India in the despatch to the Secretary of State on the Simon Report definitely recommended further expansion of Indianisation and opening of military college. Now after five years they could review the position in order to see what further progress was possible.

VICEROY'S COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

As regards the problem of Viceroy's Commissioned Officers Mr. Young referred to the argument that need for this class of officer would slowly disappear as Indians were recruited directly to King's Commission. He stated that Indianisation would proceed in all probability by groups but Government would always keep the interest of this class in mind whatever might be the course of Indianisation. Government would also consider the suggestion regarding further facilities for educating sons to Viceroy's Commissioned Officers.

Mr. Jadhav pleaded for Indianisation in order to reduce expenditure.

CUT CARRIED.

Mr. Yamin Khan was prepared to withdraw the motion but the House refused and carried the cut by 63 votes to 39.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

OKHA PORT NEWS.

The Port Officer Okha Port wires under date March 16:—

The s.s. "Jalaputra" (Line Scindhia Steam Navigation Company, Limited, Agents: Messrs. Narottam Morarji, Bombay), arrived Port Okha on the 13th. She loaded 750 tons of cement for Rangoon and left on the 14th instant for Calicut.—A.P.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau 31, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

New York, Mar. 16.	
Previous closing rate	6.90
To-day's opening rate	6.92
Difference	+02
To-day's closing rate	6.88
Difference	—02
Broach expectation	Rs. 212

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

MAY.

Liverpool, Mar. 16.	
Previous closing rate	5.13
To-day's opening rate	5.17
Difference	+04
To-day's closing rate	5.17
Difference	+04

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Mar. 16.	
Silver ready	18 1/8
Lower	0 2 0
Silver forward	18 1/4
Lower	0 2 0

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 16	
Silver Spot	56 3 0
Silver Fagan	56 3 0
Gold Spot	27 12 0
Gold Fagan	27 12 0

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES.

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, Mar. 16.	
Previous closing	362 3/4
To-day's closing	362 5/8
Difference	—1/8

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

London, Mar. 16.	
Previous closing	363 1/4
To-day's opening	362 7/8
To-day's closing	362 15/16
Difference	—5/16

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1932.

ABOLISH THIS ABOMINATION !

The Bombay Vigilance Association has done well to issue the statement, which we print elsewhere in this issue, explaining its policy and the measures it advocates and attempting to remove the misconceptions regarding its aims which exist in the minds of some people. Perhaps the commonest misconception is that the Association is out to put an end to prostitution as such and is thus wasting its time and energy and public funds in an impossible venture. With regard to this the Association states that, while it condemns prostitution in every form, it has at present undertaken the more practicable task of endeavouring to stamp out commercialised prostitution, "brothel-keeping, procuration and the organised traffic in the bodies of defenceless women and girls." This is quite a possible task, and a duty which every healthy-minded community should strive to discharge.

NO COMPROMISE.

The Association is right not to accept any compromise with this ideal. It will not accept what is called a "tolerated" vice area either within or outside the limits of the city. Anything like a tolerated area is a virtual licence to advertise the vice, rendered doubly dangerous by the impression which the licence creates that what has to be tolerated even by the State must needs be a more or less necessary feature of modern conditions of life. It is sometimes urged against the policy of suppressing brothels that it must increase clandestine prostitution in the city. The argument is fallacious. We may concede that clandestine prostitution may be a little more common after the suppression of brothels than before it. But it cannot be denied that on the whole the suppression of brothels, apart from exterminating the worst features of commercialised vice, will reduce prostitution by penalising the human traffic and stopping the open advertisement of prostitution.

POLICY OF ABOLITION.

It works much like the prohibition of the sale of liquor and drugs. Against such prohibition, too, the objection is urged that it encourages illicit manufacture of liquor and drugs. But in this case again, the truth is that, while there may be a little more of illicit manufacture, the total consumption of liquor under prohibition must necessarily be enormously less than without prohibition. If prostitution may be likened to a disease, its commercialised form is like an infectious disease. It may be impossible immediately or speedily to stamp out the disease itself. But it is possible to minimise its infection. And the policy of abolishing brothels is nothing more but nothing less than minimising prostitution.

NEED FOR PUBLIC CO-OPERATION.

But in this, as in many other social problems, the Government by itself will do but little. The public must build up a strong opinion against prostitution in general and against its commercialised form in particular. The Vigilance Association is doing good work in this direction. But single-handed it cannot do much. Other kindred institutions are required to co-operate with it. Besides, the Vigilance Association itself is not all that it is capable of being. If it were a little more vigilant than it is, it would not have been so complacent as to remark that "children and young persons do not now see the old, sordid sights when passing in tram-cars along public roads," a statement which is, unfortunately, far from being true. The Association needs to have many more members and active workers and sympathisers than it claims to have now. It is worth its while to attempt to enlarge itself and make itself more popular and more representative. If it keeps its attention and its activities fixed on the objects which it has set forth in the statement it has now issued and is careful to avoid the accusation of being an association of prudes eager to investigate the private affairs of those whose ideas of life may not consort with their own, there is no reason why it should not receive the fullest measure of sympathy and support. The existence of "tolerated" areas and flaunting brothels which still make certain localities in Bombay an abomination are a scandal to a civilised city and it must be ended.

A Breach Of Faith

The non-official groups in the Bombay Legislative Council are to be congratulated on having made a concerted move—a very rare occurrence, indeed—and secured without opposition the passing of a resolution on Tuesday, "recommending to the Governor-in-Council that the civil administration of Aden should not be transferred to the Government of India." We do not know what consideration this "recommendation", which is really a protest against the manoeuvres, contemplated for a long time at Whitehall, to wrench Aden away from the administrative control of the Government of Bombay, will receive. That there is a political and strategic object in these manoeuvres the population of Aden discovered long ago. They have held protest meetings condemning the separation move.

With their natural desire not to be relegated to the control of a Commissioner appointed by the Government of India, and to be treated as an administrative unit with which Bombay has no concern, the influential trading interests of this city whose enterprise has contributed considerably to the increase of Aden's material prosperity have every sympathy. Bombay businessmen with important connections at Aden feel, and rightly feel, that severance of administrative control between this Presidency and Aden will have a deterrent effect upon trade relations between India and Aden. The British Indian Colonial Merchants' Association took up the matter last year with the Government of India. A deputation waited upon the Viceroy on November 30 and impressed upon him the extreme unwisdom of accepting the point of view of the Colonial Office that not only should there be a transfer of "military, strategic and political control of Aden to London" but the administrative control also should be ultimately transferred to Whitehall. A compromise, the deputation recalled, was effected in regard to this matter in 1927 and only the military administration of Aden was transferred to the War Office.

But the move to transfer that control to the Government of India was steadily being engineered in spite of assurances to the contrary in the official replies to interpellations in the Assembly. The attitude of the Government of Bombay towards this matter has throughout been surprising. Instead of warmly supporting the Bombay mercantile community in its demand that the historic link between Aden and Bombay must not be snapped, they have weakly yielded to pressure from Delhi. One of the flimsiest of their arguments for consenting to the transfer of control is that the continuance of control by the Government of Bombay will mean a loss of Rs. 2½ lakhs to the provincial revenues. Mr. Turner, the Political Secretary to the Government of Bombay, observed during Tuesday's debate, evidently in order to suggest to the Council that Aden was a heavy financial liability to Government, that education, public health and unarmed police, being transferred subjects, the local Government had to pay for them in Aden. It is conveniently forgotten that the Aden municipality pays a very large amount for education and public health and that the Colonial Office shares the burden of keeping the "armed police". The General Member said that the transfer of control was a "settled fact". It is a breach of faith on the part of the Government of India to ignore their previous assurances and insist on this severance of Aden from Bombay. That the Government of Bombay should have meekly submitted to this dictation and disregarded the entreaties and appeals for support repeatedly made to them by Bombay businessmen is an indication of their weakness. The "settled fact" must be unsettled.

GOOD IN PARTS—AND BAD !

That it is good in parts is all that can be justly said of the Baroda Administration Report for the year 1930-31. The general depression all over the country appreciably affected the State revenue and reduced it from Rs. 265 lakhs in 1929-30 to Rs. 259 lakhs in the year under review. The Government met the situation by stinting funds on many beneficent departments. It may be noted, however, that, even in a year of extreme depression, the expenditure on "Palace (Khangi)" was as much as 26 lakhs, but one lakh less than in the previous year. This expenditure was exclusive of the 3.70 lakhs under the head "Shrimant Yuvaraj" and also exclusive of the expenditure of seven lakhs on "Palace Division" under the general head "Public Works". The expenditure on "Palace" alone is more than twice the combined expenditure on Medical Relief, Agriculture, Sanitation, Commerce, Co-operative Department, and grants to village Panchayats, the expenditure on the last four departments being less than a lakh each. Thus are the people's taxes expended by a Government not responsible to the people.

A most welcome drop in the State revenue was in the Excise department, the figure having fallen from Rs. 34 lakhs in 1929-30 to Rs. 29 lakhs in the year under report. The fall is due to a large extent to the All-India Congress campaign of Prohibition. But the Baroda report does not mention the campaign at all and attributes the sharp decline by 35 per cent to "economic depression." Is it that the State, which can easily afford to forego the liquor and opium revenue by a policy of progressive Prohibition, does not want to encourage any Prohibition propaganda by giving any publicity to it? We hope that the people will follow up their progress towards Prohibition by continuing their propaganda in all legitimate ways.

One of the redeeming features of the administration of the State is its progress in Education, though the progress has slackened during the last five years or so. The total number of educational institutions in 1930-31 was 2,735 as against 2,742 of the preceding year, but the number of pupils increased during the year by 12,601 to 2,42,585. The percentage of males under instruction to the total male population was 14.1 while the generally accepted percentage of school-going children is 15 per cent. So far as boys are concerned, the progress of primary education may be said to be satisfactory but the same cannot be said of girls' education, as the percentage of girls under instruction to the female population is still not more than 8.8, though compulsory primary education has been in existence for the last 25 years. This slower progress of education among girls is undoubtedly due among other causes, to the feeble enforcement of compulsion among girls as well as of the Infant Marriage Prevention Act. While we would unhesitatingly commend the general educational progress in Baroda as compared with most other parts of India, we must at the same time caution the State against any tendency to rest on its oars. The State is making fair efforts to spread technical education and otherwise to encourage arts and crafts. Specially commendable are the recent efforts to popularise hand-spinning, carding, etc. in the villages with the aid of institutions like the All-India Spinners' Association and the Seva Samiti Khadi Karyalaya of Amreli. But the people of Baroda have a right to expect from the ruler even greater progress in Education, Industries and all such nation-building departments. Indeed, they will not be content till Baroda is as progressive constitutionally as it is in some other spheres. As things are, however, constitutional progress in Baroda is negligible.

HISTORY TURNS A NEW PAGE

Triumph & Trials Of Irish Nationalism

(By "WAYFARER.")

The prophets and apostles of pseudo-law and pseudo-order in the British Press, who cited Cosgrave's strong measures in the Irish Free State administration to meet alleged armed terrorism some time ago and went delirious with joy, must droop crest-fallen into dark pessimism after learning of the reception, the victims of strong man's regime received in the streets of Dublin to the accompaniment of the cry: 'Up with the Rebels.'

POETIC JUSTICE.

This event is an act of poetic justice and if we were to accept the principle of spengelian philosophy of history, points to certain conclusions regarding how the destinies of nations entangled with those of the individuals, are evolved in a slow but inevitable process of final justice. De Valera then becomes not only a hero of romantic and fiery nationalism but of that national Will struggling towards a consummation which produced so many saints and soldiers as well as traitors to the country of their birth in Ireland. The Fenian heroes did not die in vain if their country were to turn a new page of history with freedom: poor Ireland, so long under foreign domination and imposition of an alien culture is vindicated to-day in having sacrificed so many of her dear sons and daughters in the hope of a brighter and nobler future that might open up and greet her one day.

CRITIQUE OF NATIONALISM.

The triumph of De Valera's leadership appears to me to be the triumph not only of an ephemeral romantic nationalism, against the deep, black tones of tragedy but of the kind of un-nationalistic Nationalism that countries like Ireland must follow. That nationalism is essentially defensive in its attitude to the external world and certain critics point to Soviet Russia in her re-orientation of the new policy whatever the doctrinaire might think of it. And Ireland is just now launched on a new career along really nationalist lines now that the conflict between the Cosgrave and De Valera groups is resolved in a decisive victory for the latter.

This involves new responsibility and we have no doubt that the work of reorganisation and stabilisation has already begun. It will be De Valera's task to arbitrate where internal friction arises, not with compromise but with courageous leadership and complete the work started with his example in refusing to be a mere parasite of office when the country along with the whole world is faced with effects of economic world crisis.

REGIME OF PROGRESS.

It is not unusual for 'rebel' leaders to guide destinies of nations in these days of Fascist dictatorships and dramatic "coups d'etat" that camouflage in a spectacular manner the real forces of an industrial civilization. But De Valera is no soldier of fortune, no flunkey waiting for a careerist opportunity, but has proved himself capable of the qualities demanded in a really popular and trusted leader. The fight that he led so brilliantly and heroically has trained him into the qualities necessary in a Dail leader, as witness his career as the spokesman of the Opposition which he had had many opportunities of siding with forces of progress and justice pitted against those of reaction. The Free State has reached the cross-road in a sense, where it may fall into reaction a warning against which was sounded by George Russell (A.E.) when he was forced to discontinue his "Irish New Statesman" as a concession to the influence of Irish clericalism and Catholic superstition.

HISTORICAL TRUTH.

At the same time the future is not without promise. The forces released by Irish Nationalism have been active even while Cosgrave remained in power and his regime was marked by the allowance it made to the people's sentiment. Thus the revival of Gaelic as a symbol of Irish individuality and Ireland's noble past is already an accomplished fact. The Cosgrave regime had to acknowledge the truth that the previous administration had to learn, namely, that the popular will shall carry the day.

Is it not a historical fact that the Sein Fein successes were an expression of this will although the insurrectionists were comparatively only a handful of men whom an apparently passive but ardently sympathetic civil population supported? A whole nation never does, nor can rise in arms and the limitations of human nature and circumstances being what they are, that is perhaps inevitable. But you cannot trample for long the will of a whole people. You merely help to hasten the advent of nemesis. And this is what happened in Ireland.

Notes of the Day

Prayers for India.

Some God-fearing British friends of India, including Prof. Horace G. Alexander, have decided to offer weekly prayers for India "so that she may be strengthened in her struggle for freedom." Since their object in doing so is "to share directly in the movement from a distance" we hope they will not be molested in their prayers. They further suggest that mass prayers should be "organised all over India in temples and mosques and private homes to pray for the liberation of India." There is perhaps more risk in acting upon this suggestion. And we can only hope that the praying congregations, if the suggestion is acted upon, will not be declared as unlawful bodies. It is difficult to say in these days what is lawful and what is not. In the discussion in the Legislative Assembly on the recent lathi charge in Delhi, Sayed Murtaza stated that the Police entered a mosque and beat among others a boy quietly reading his Koran till he fell unconscious.

Irish Precedent.

If Mr. De Valera, in accordance with the programme to which his party is pledged, reopens shortly the question of land annuities to Britain and persuades Britain to revise the settlement, the revision will raise many interesting issues. Writing on this subject in the "Scotsman," Dr. Keith observes: "Practically the whole of Indian political opinion is agreed that on the analogy of the treatment of the Free State, the United Kingdom ought to shoulder the burden of a very large portion of Indian indebtedness. It is indeed logically impossible to distinguish between the two cases." That is quite true. But what Dr. Keith is driving at is that Britain should oppose Mr. De Valera's claim lest India should follow his example. We think it would be best to judge both the Irish and the Indian questions on their own intrinsic merits, apart from other forces that may determine their solution.

Lancashire's Plight.

"The workers of Lancashire have reached the limit. Thousands of them know that they will never be in work again. "They have been sentenced to unemployment for life—if capitalism continues". That is the view expressed by a writer in the "New Leader." He points out that there are over half a million unemployed in Lancashire and that in January the number of the unemployed increased by 23,296. And he concludes by remarking that "the desperation of the workers has gone too deep even for drama." It is a painful picture that the writer draws, painful even to those in India who have long been accustomed to see appalling poverty and unemployment on too extensive scale to be measured. Yet if better economics and politics could prevail in the two countries, their workers and peasants could make their lot at least a little more endurable.

Wanted An Explanation.

But a week ago the Madras Government stated in a Press communique that they welcomed the formation of the Madras "Buy Indian League" as a legitimate constructive movement. And now comes the news that at Narsapur a peaceful procession organised under the League has been forcibly dispersed by the police with canes. In the press reports of the incident we can hardly find any circumstance justifying the use of force. There was nothing objectionable in the leaflets distributed by the processionists. The following is quoted from the "Swarajya" as an exact translation of the leaflet: "Buy and wear Khaddar and Indian made clothes. Learn that every pie spent towards Khaddar is spent for the sake of our starving brethren." We hope that the Madras Government who have professed so much sympathy for Swadeshi will lose no time in explaining this incident, if explanation is possible.

ELLICHPUR MILL STRIKE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In your issue of to-day's date there appears a strange note from a correspondent under the Heading 'Picketing of Ellichpur Mills'.

I very much regret that your correspondent should have published such a misleading statement. There was simply casual talk between me and Mr. Jairam Patil about Mr. Jaiwant's attitude which I told him was prejudicial and harmful to the workers. I never promised to concede all the demands of workers. The Mill is working day and night and substitutes have been appointed and are working nicely in places of such of the strikers who declined to join. The Mill has already discharged all the strikers and their services are no longer necessary. They must now thank themselves for invoking the aid of Mr. Jaiwant and his other colleagues. —Yours, etc.

N. R. DESHPANDE.

Amraoti, Mar. 15.

FIRST INDIAN CHIEF JUSTICE IN U. P.

Tributes To Sir S. M. Suleman

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 16.

Sir S. M. Suleman took his seat this morning as permanent Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court and was welcomed by the Bench and Bar who assembled before the day's work began. The new Chief Justice is only 46, and is the first Indian Chief Justice of the High Court in these provinces.

After the new Chief had taken the oath of office, Sir Charles Alston, Mr. Iqbal Ahmad, Dr. Vaish and Mr. Bajai on behalf of the Bar, welcomed His Lordship.

A message from Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who was absent on professional work, was also read. Mr. Justice Mookerji welcomed him on behalf of the judges. All speakers paid glowing tributes to the many qualities of the new Chief Justice.

Sir M. Suleman replied thanking and trusting that all would cooperate with him in discharging his duties.

Sir Grimwood Mears was also present and bade all farewell.—A. P.

Congress Worker Sentenced In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, March 16.

A congress worker was tried today on a charge of breach of parole before the City Magistrate. The father of the accused made an application saying that his son was not staying with him for some time past, and therefore any fine imposed on his son should not be recovered from him. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and did not impose any fine on him.—A. P.

Tipsy-Cake

Sir Samuel Hoare was to give a "solo display of skating" on an ice rink in London on Tuesday night. Let's hope it wasn't a hoar frost.

* * *

Sir Samuel announced that it would be very difficult as the duties of his office necessitated early morning practice. His duties ought to have given him all the practice in skating over thin ice that was needed during the past few weeks. His solo display in the House last on March 1st is still the wonder of all his admirers.

* * *

Mrs. Sadanand who was released after 55 days' detention was, says the "Free Press Journal", "served with an order by the Police Commissioner asking her not to take part in Civil Disobedience." Isn't Sir Patrick getting polite? Criticism tells after all!

* * *

"The Path To Peace With Cotton"

—Heading of Leading article in F. P. J.

To think that we have come down from those naughty Bedtime stories to this.

* * *

Mr. B. G. Kharparde in his evidence before the Lothian Committee said that "in the interests of efficient administration, women's franchise should not be extended as their votes were more likely to be influenced by their relatives particularly by the husband." Some people would think this an equally strong reason, "mutatis mutandis"—if you don't know what that means ask Tairsee!—for not giving the husband the vote either.

* * *

"A feature of note at the dinner party given by Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidyatullah," says a report, "was the incredible but convincing demonstrations of Professor L. S. Rao of Mysore." You may wonder how the incredible can be convincing. But you didn't see the Professor do incredible things in a convincing style.

* * *

"With no suspicion of sleight of-hand or conjuring", he mad a meal of glass, wood and chin iron tacks and cocoanut shells He only failed in completing th convincing display by turning i to an ostrich and distributi feathers from his tail to the a tonied Franchise hunters.

* * *

Later he "licked up nitric ac sulphuric acid and the muc dreaded hydro-cyanic acid"—as the other two were not mu dreaded. In the end he bit the head of a Russels' viper, t son glands and all but stop short at biting off more than could chew, which is what Committee have done.

* * *

All the members of the Committee gave the Professor tmonials and there was a suggestion that he should be asked join the Committee. It is thought that a man who id swallow so much that was ordinary would be a useful addition.

* * *

It was also felt that onche could make the incredible seal so convincing would be a eat help to the members whenpreparing their recommendatio for fancy franchise for publiconsumption, especially as theprofessor would be also able tshow the public how easily anmg can be swallowed. His cacity for putting down iron tackalso, would have been of servic in helping them to get down brass tacks.

* * *

However the idea was abandoned when the Professoneard that Maulana Shaukat A was coming to give evidence. There was a limit, he said, evero the swallowing capacity of man who, as Lord Lothian said in his testimonial, "is not such slave to his body as most peo today."

* * *

Curiously enough Lordothian who was so impressed the Professor's feats of swalv proved his own superfority bremarking that he found the Mulana's evidence quite refreshin

* * *

Recent suicides in theanks of high finance have led th Babe of Bori Bunder to indulgin some serious reflections on sedestruction and she has come to the conclusion that "a limithould be set on the wealth whic millionaires may go on piling p." Lest she should be suspecte of having gone "Bolshie" she hastens to add that "giants of finance" are a necessity in a apitalistic society if industry is thrive and expand."

* * *

The trouble is, she lds sententiously in double-leied type, that they begin to tnk that without them the oranisations they control will go tthe dogs. And we suppose that why Mr. Krueger killed himself. He wanted his organisations togo to the dogs and so committi "harikari!"

VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION JUSTIFIES ITSELF

Has Struck Blow At Profiteers In Vice And Secured Other Great Gains

Is Opposed To Segregated Areas And Aims At Complete Extermination Of Brothels

We have received the following statement from the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Vigilance Association:—

"From some statements which have appeared lately in the Press it seems that there is some misapprehension in the minds of a certain section of the public regarding the aims and policy of the Bombay Vigilance Association. The Association, therefore, considers it desirable to issue a statement explaining its policy and the measures which it advocates.

It is sometimes said that the Association aims at eradicating prostitution altogether. While all men and women of high ideals would certainly condemn prostitution on grounds of religion and moral and social hygiene, no sane person imagines that it is possible to eradicate this vice by one stroke of the legislative pen. The State can, however, put a stop to brothel-keeping, procuration and the organized traffic in the bodies of defenceless women and girls, and prevent heartless persons from making a living out of the earnings of the latter. Firstly, the Association believes that the brothel is the main citadel of the vice traffic. It holds that if there is no legal prohibition stopping people from keeping or managing houses where they can have several women in their control and can make money out of their earnings they can make such place the centres of a regular business in bringing girls from outside into the city. It was with the object of putting a stop to such organized traffic (and not prostitution as such) that the Association urged upon Government the pressing necessity of suppressing brothels.

AGAINST TOLERATED AREAS

Secondly, the Association is against the maintenance of a tolerated vice area within or outside the limits of the city, as it considers that a tolerated vice area is

a. a flaunting advertisement of vice
b. a constant menace to the morality of young persons,
c. a danger to seamen, foreigners and residents in the city,
d. a festering sore of venereal disease, and
e. a regular market where women and girls are bought and sold and subjected to vile and cruel treatment.

Not the least objection to the existence of a tolerated vice area is that it gives a semblance of approval by the State and the community to the tariffic in women and girls. It is inconceivable that the moral conscience of a well educated community can ever possibly look unconcerned on a regular brutal traffic in thousands of poor defenceless women.

PROSTITUTION NOT PENALISED

The Prevention of Prostitution Act declares brothel keeping to be illegal. It defines a 'brothel' as "Any house, room or place, or any part thereof, occupied or let or intended to be occupied or let as a single tenement, which is habitually used by more than one person for the purposes of prostitution." It follows, therefore, that if a woman or girl, of her own will and accord, without the influence or active co-operation of a third party, carries on prostitution by herself, and not in company of another or other women, she is not to be interfered with by the law. The Act does not penalise prostitution as such; but it strikes a blow to souteneurs, procurers and traffickers.

The Association does not seek to interfere unduly with the freedom of any person to behave as he or she wishes to do, so long as what he or she does is not a breach of law or a violation of public decency or morals. But the Assiociation believes that the moral law should be the same for both men and women, and it cannot be a party to the imposition of certain disabilities on women only. It does not, therefore, favour the harassment of any woman, whether she be a prostitute or not.

CLANDESTINE PROSTITUTION

Nevertheless the Association does stand for public decency, the maintenance of a high standard of morals for both men and women, and the education of public opinion against the toleration of a vice area in the city and against the segregation of women for the purposes of prostitution. The consequence of the enforcement of the Prevention of Prostitution Act has, it is averred, led to a vast increase in clandestine prostitution in the city. Indeed it is claimed that clandestine prostitution is the direct outcome of the closing down of brothels. This statement our Association cannot accept.

Clandestine prostitution has always existed in Bombay as in other large cities. There was a good deal of clandestine prostitution before the passing of the Prevention of Prostitution Act in 1923. It is true that some prostitutes who were formerly in the vice area have attempted to carry on prostitution in respectable localities. But the position of the Association in this matter must be made clear, although it may give rise to some misunderstanding. As long as a woman carries on her profession privately by herself, without causing any offence against public morals or decency, she ought not to be interfered with by the law. But it is up to the inhabitants to complain against any person in their locality who can be accused of such a breach.

The Vigilance Association stands for the suppression of the traffic in women and girls by which third parties make profit. It, therefore, advocates the closing down of all brothels and makes no distinction between one class of brothel and another. But taking into consideration the practical difficulties in the way of closing down all brothels in the city at once it has advocated their closing down by stages, so that in, say, three years, all brothels in the city would disappear and there would be no vestige of a tolerated area in the city. In pursuance of this policy the Association makes no distinction between one class of brothel and another as it wants all brothels to go. The Amended Prostitution Act of 1930 has penalised the keeping of a "brothel" (as legally defined), and the policy of the Association is to see that the Act is enforced.

A DISTINCT IMPROVEMENT.

There are some who still believe that all brothels should be moved and prostitutes forced to live in a segregated area outside the city. The Association thinks that such a policy is not only out of harmony with the trend of educated opinion in other parts of the world, but it considers it to be retrograde and impolite. Segregation will give rise to all the evils of cruelty, oppression, exploitation, degradation with which the slave trade has been associated. All thinking men and women, who feel that the human body is a veritable temple of God and not something to be trafficked in, will, we feel sure, uphold the view that prostitutes ought not to be treated as beings without any rights or legal status and would show their instinctive abhorrence against a suggestion which would immerse a number of unhappy women in brothels in a segregated area from which they would never have any hope of coming out.

The Association feels that the policy it has advocated has been justified. The vice area in the city shows a distinct improvement; the old scenes of open solicitation and unabashed pimping have gone and the community has obtained a great moral gain.

1. Vice as such has ceased to receive the sanction and implied approval of the community.
2. Traffic in women, the bringing in of women and girls from outside Bombay into the city has been checked.
3. Children and young persons do not now see the old sordid sights when passing in tram-cars along public roads.
4. The number of prostitutes in the old localities has definitely decreased and no fresh arrivals are reported.
5. Public opinion in Bombay has been awakened and has definitely shown itself against the continuation of brothels.

GREAT GAINS.

The Association considers that these are very great gains. They are in line with those observed elsewhere where a system of registration has been discontinued. The movement for reform in Bombay follows a policy generally adopted by States in Western countries, where, after careful scientific investigation, Brothels have been suppressed on the grounds that they are uneconomic and a danger to the health of the whole community.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Lady Sykes attended the Advertisement Ball in aid of the Hospital Fund at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Wednesday.

WANTED AGENTS Everywhere.
JOHNSON & CO.,
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CURED IN 7 DAYS.
No operation, no internal medicine—only by the use of 7 pessaries of "PILESORINE" a sure cure is guaranteed. Thousands have been cured. Send a Post Card for free literature.
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RAVAL & Co.,
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

AHMEDNAGAR'S 32nd "DICTATOR" JAILED

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDNAGAR, March 16.

Two volunteers were sentenced to 6 months' rigorous and fined Rs. 15 each for picketing at the Imperial bank.

The 32nd "Dictator" was arrested for his speech at Kharda defying prohibitory notice and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

A National Flag which was seen flying this morning over the Municipal Building was removed by the police.

15TH "DICTATOR" OF WARDHA ARRESTED.

HARTAL TO PROTEST AGAINST CONGRESS PRESIDENTS' ARREST.

(From A Correspondent.)
WARDHA, March 15.

On the 13th instant a volunteer who was announcing the arrest of Abul Kalam Azad the Congress President was arrested yesterday, the City observed complete Hartal as a protest against the arrest.

A depressed class leader of Mochi caste who is the 15th "Dictator" of Wardha was arrested with the Volunteers while requesting the shop keepers to observe Hartal. He has been sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default of payment one and a half months' more, under the 17 (1) Criminal Amendment Act, the rest were awarded 6 months rigorous imprisonment each.

The total number of arrests in Wardha Tahsil up to now is 221 of which 171 are men and 50 women.

CHEMBUR'S THIRD "DICTATOR" ARRESTED AND JAILED.

(From A Correspondent.)
CHEMBUR, March 16.

The 3rd "Dictator" of Chembur has been arrested on Wednesday while delivering a speech in the Chembur Bazaar. He was sent to Ghatkopar lock-up immediately. He was placed the same day before Kurla Magistrate who sentenced him to 6 months' imprisonment.

Ordinance Arrests In Suburbs

(From Our Correspondent.)
VILE PARLE, March 16.

Three volunteers were arrested at Malad on Monday, while distributing "boycott" pamphlets.

Seven persons, including a hotel keeper, were arrested on Tuesday morning, following a raid by the police at Goregaon.

ARGENTINE AND BRITAIN

Closer Bonds Common Interests

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, March 15.

"When the balance is struck of all bonds of union, those between the Argentine and the British nation will transcend all others", Sir Herbert Gibson, the Chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce, Buenos Aires, told the Royal Empire Society emphasising that the Argentine and Britain not only enjoyed community of commercial, industrial and agricultural interests and the British social customs had permeated Argentine, but also the British cultural and intellectual qualities had begun to exert their influence in that regard.

The Prince of Wales had played the leading part, twice visiting the Argentine and inducing several British scientific and intellectual leaders to do likewise. He had also founded scholarships for Argentinians at Oxford and Cambridge.

"Britons had "dug themselves in" on the Argentine soil. They had not been asked to depart, and could not undo what they had done, nor walk away from so splendid a share in her title to place among the first Nations on the earth. "We have travelled too far to those other countries outside the Empire to turn aside now saying that our work is done."

TEA IMPORTS IN BRITAIN

Reason For Increase In Last Two Months

LONDON, March 15.

In the Commons Hon. Mr. Runciman announced that the increase in tea imports in January and February was almost wholly due to imports from India and Ceylon, and he had no power to apply provisions of the abnormal importations Act to tea imports.—Reuter's Special.

CONVICTIONS IN POONA

Youths Sentenced For Attempting To Hoist National Flag

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, March 15.

The City Magistrate, Poona, sentenced a member of the Bharat Seva Dal who was arrested for attempting to hoist national flag on the Municipal Building to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 45 yesterday evening.

The same Magistrate convicted four more volunteers to six months' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 20 each for their attempt to hold a meeting in front of Shanwarwada on Dandi Day.

Mr. Mudliar, Special Magistrate, Poona, sentenced a youth from Talegaon, charged with hoisting National Flag on Ram Mandir to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY IN POONA

Two Students Arrested

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, March 15.

A theft of jewellery and cash amounting to Rs. 5,000 occured on Sunday afternoon; at the Kamatipura Lane No. 19. The owner of the house Mr. Papaya Yellappa was away from Poona, and his two sons were in the house. They with another friend went for a cinema show on Sunday last, and the house was burgled in their absence. In the evening Mr. Papaya came back to Poona and found his house broken open. He at once reported the matter to the police.

Sub-Inspector Mali has arrested two students one reading in English IV Standard in New English and the other also reading in IV Standard Camp Education Society School.

"NO COERCION OF CONSCIENCES"

De Valera's Move To Remove Oath Of Allegiance

"WE HAVE MANDATE TO REMOVE IT"

LONDON, March 15.

"We propose to remove the oath of allegiance," declared Mr. De Valera in the Dail to-day. "We have a mandate to remove it. We want every section of the community to be able to send representatives to the Dail without their having to coerce their consciences by oath."

This statement was made in reply to a question regarding the release of Republican prisoners.

The Dail adjourned till 20th April.—Reuter.

INDIAN LADY MEDICO FATALLY BURNT

A Night Tragedy In London

(Special Cable).
LONDON, March 15.

A verdict of accidental death was returned at an inquest on Miss Mary Selvam Gnanamuthu who took her medical degree in Bombay, and was continuing postfa ally burned in her room at the Y. W. C. A. London. She was evidently sitting and working by fire in night attire which caught fire.

Jersey Renews Income-Tax Bill

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, March 15.

Undeterred by heavy income-tax rates on both sides of the Channel, Jersey has renewed the income-tax bill fixing the rate at six pence in the pound for further four years, president of the Finance Committee pointing out that there was no need for increase provided strict economy was exercised. During the last four years, 344,000 has been realised from the income-tax.—Reuter.

PRINCES AND FEDERATION

"A Clerical Mistake"

NEW DELHI, March 16.

With reference to a communique issued under the signature of the Maharaja of Patiala, the Maharaja of Bikaner and the Nawab of Bhopal, the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes on the 11th March, it is pointed out that the various committees appointed at the meeting of Princes and Ministers that day to consider outstanding issues concerning Federation are to make report to His Highness the Chancellor for the consideration of their Highnesses at the next session of the Chamber. This fact was mentioned in the communique, but owing to a clerical mistake, did not apoear in the press. The Jam Saheb of Jamnagar is expected to arrive here on the 25th.

Reports of the various Ministers' Committees appointed on the 11th March by the informal meeting of Princes are expected to be ready by March 20.—A.P.

RATNAGIRI BOARD AND NATIONAL FLAGS

Circular To School Teachers

(BY MAIL)
RATNAGIRI, Mar. 15.

Under the orders of the Ratnagiri District Board, the Administrative Officer has issued a circular to all the primary teachers in the district that the tri-coloured flags flying over the Board's school should be removed at once, if required by the Police or village officers.

It will be recalled that during the last civil disobedience movement, the Board had allowed hoisting of the tri-coloured flags on the school buildings, and since then, they have remained there.

FLAG REMOVED.

A tri-coloured Congress flag was seen hoisted on a boat in the Ratnagiri port. As soon as the Deputy Superintendent of Lights noticed it, he ordered its removal, and accordingly, the flag was removed.—A. P.

Transferred From Belgaum Jail

BELGAUM, Mar. 15.

The Secretary of the Hindustan Seva Dal, who was arrested in Bombay under the Emergency Powers Ordinance and has been lodged in the Belgaum Central Jail since the 17th January last, was taken this morning under police escort in a special motor, presumaply to Gajendragad (District Dharwar), where it is understood, he will be released on parole.—A. P.

"GENERAL STRIKE"

Arkonam Railmen's Support

(From A Correspondent.)
ARKONAM, March 15.

Mr. Giri, General Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation visited Hubli, Poona, Miraj, Hubli, Guntakal, Raichur and Arkonam. He addressed meetings of workers at different centres and explained the implications of taking a ballot on the issue of "General Strike" on all the Railways, in connection with the retrenchment and wage cut.

The workers here are enthusiastic and prepared to stand by the decisions of the Federation.

CITY NOTES

CROSS-RATE PROSPECTS

NATIONAL EXPENDITURE MUST COME DOWN TO PRE-WAR LEVELS

(By "OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.")

BOMBAY, March 16.

The Rupee is worth 12 As. 0.1 Ps. gold, or 13.51d. to-day.

The tendencies of the cross-rate between London and New York have been causing a good deal of anxiety locally both in the Bullion Market and in the Cotton Market. These are the two markets that are primarily interested in this subject. The piecegoods market had an interest in it as long as Japan was on the gold standard, but this has now disappeared as Japan is nearly on the same basis as ourselves.

THE YEN MARKET.

Yens are not very active and though they are quoted at about 120 rupees per 100 yens, which is about 12 per cent. less than the old value of 137, there has been comparatively little business reported. Japan indeed, is rather too much absorbed in the Chinese situation to devote much attention to the Indian cotton business. On the export side, Indian cotton is now somewhat more costly than American and even Egyptian and the interest of Japan with us is temporarily below normal.

DOLLARS MIGHT BECOME CHEAPER.

The cross-rate on New York which has receded to 362 1|2 after touching 373 does not seem to be making much headway, but it is satisfactory to the British Government that it is able to remain at about 362. The operations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of the United States were at one time expected to be to bring about inflation and higher gold prices, which would mean cheapening the dollar in terms of the pound. But, according to the National City Bank Bulletin, there is no inflationary idea behind the formation of the Corporation and it might at the best only prevent the deflationary movement of the past few months.

STERLING MIGHT BECOME DEARER.

In any case, it has been clear to observers of the movement of sterling during the past months that, if British prices did not rise as high as was indicated by the cross-rate, this was because Britain was able to buy most of her needs from other countries off the gold standard, (Indian among them against the will of New Delhi itself) and secondly, because gold prices themselves have been falling. Consequently, if gold prices rise, British prices might rise, or sterling might come nearer the old parity though it is unthinkable that it will come much above 400. For the present an upward movement to 375 is the best that is hoped for.

WHAT FRANCE MIGHT DO.

Much depends on what France might do. Though the Bank of France has promised not to withdraw any more balances from London, that is more a truce than peace and the settlement of the Reparations question is yet to be made and if France only sets her mind to it, she might cut her nose and lose some more money in selling sterling in order to spite her old ally, Britain. The maintenance of the present level might then become quite a difficult task.

EMBARGO RENEWED IN BRITAIN.

The House of Commons has renewed for one year, the authority to the Cabinet to impose restraints on exchange if necessary. This must be taken as a caution as it was only recently that the announcement was made that restrictions imposed under this authority had been removed. This indicates that the fears of adverse movements of funds from London are not yet over and while embargo may not be reimposed, its possibility will act as a healthy check on speculation.

EFFECT ON OUR GOLD EXPORTS.

As far as our gold exports go, it would appear that some more shrinkage is bound to occur though they will continue for some weeks more if sterling is maintained at this level. This would be a factor to be taken into account in assessing the probable course of the sterling exchange here.

THE STERLING EXCHANGE RATE.

While the Government obtained £1,855,000 last week through tenders and intermediates, there is a distinct quietness in the rate and the undertone is considered weak in the event of further lack of support from gold exports.

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

The week's maturities of Treasury Bills were only Rs. 192 lakhs and as much as Rs. 237 lakhs were obtained through intermediates. Open tenders gave only Rs. 21 lakhs due to the rejection of tenders above the equivalent of 5 1|4 per cent. The new money seems to have come from sales of securities rather than other sources.

FORWARD CONTRACTS STAMP DUTY.

"What is a forward contract" was the problem which the Select Committee of the Bombay Council found it difficult to answer offhand. So these are to be exempted for the present. When legal acumen is able to give a suitable definition of speculative contract as opposed to genuine business, the duty will be imposed and the Government will probably get a few thousand rupees from this source. While it cannot relieve the nasty budget deficits, it will be remembered that "every little helps" even the mite of the Mamlatdars.

RETRENCH, PLEASE!

One of the most popular slogans during war-time in Britain was: "No entertaining." This is a maxim which should become the watchword of our Governments and the Assembly achieved something when it told the Government that it has got to retrench. Prices are now below 1913 level and there is no reason why our budget should not go back to that level. It is idle to contend that Inchcape recommendations were meant to be less severe than actual cuts by the Government as even these are not so sacred as the duty of living down to the national income. The example of De Valera might well be followed by those at the top here and if the Central Government will do it, we shall hear less about stunts like the electricity surcharge and more about real efforts to balance budgets.

SECURITIES FLUCTUATE.

3 1|2 per cents. to-day were fluctuating rapidly. Opening at 61-10, they went down to 61-2, went up to 61-6 and receded back to 61-3. The news from London indicate that there might be another buying movement in Indian stocks but this will probably only help to maintain securities here at present levels.

MORE ARRESTS IN KARACHI

KARACHI, March 15.

Two more arrests were made in the foreign cloth bazaar, which remained closed throughout except one shop. This was the object of attention. The crowd which was very boisterous, forcibly closed its doors imprisoning the owner and two friends. Nearly three quarters of an hour elapsed before the crowd reopened the door. When the police came and arrested a woman volunteer, who was picketing the market in a new form introduced by Swami Krishnanand yesterday, the crowd grew more turbulent and subjected the police to much jeering and insulting demonstrations till a light cane charge was made and the market cleared.—A.P.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.
Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

SEPARATE ELECTORATES FOR ALL MINORITIES

Shaukat Ali Unfolds His Scheme Before Franchise Committee

PAYS ELOQUENT TRIBUTE TO INDIAN WOMEN FOR THEIR PUBLIC SPIRIT

Mr. Shaukat Ali was examined by the Franchise Committee on Wednesday. He gave evidence on his own behalf and said that he had no time to consult the Central Khilafat Committee. But in support of his evidence, he added that in his demands he was supported by the resolution of the Muslim Conference at Lahore passed in December 1929 and the 14 points of the Muslim Delegation before the Round Table Conference. At the conclusion of his evidence, Lord Lothian thanked him remarking that the Committee had the most refreshing evidence they had so far.

"I am an advocate of adult franchise" said Mr. Shaukat Ali in the course of a written statement submitted to the Franchise Committee, "but if it is difficult and impracticable, I am willing to accept that the present franchise should be extended from 10 to 25 per cent."

Proceeding, he said that he would have insisted on proportionate representation on population basis being reflected on the electoral roll, but as he was giving his views on the basis of separate electorates, he was to a certain extent relieved of the responsibility of suggesting a method by which proportionate representation could be so reflected. The franchise could easily be extended by including a large percentage of the literate population both in the rural and urban areas. The property and house rent qualifications could be reduced to include a large number of men and women voters in the electoral roll. He saw no difficulty about making arrangements of enlarging the franchise. It was only a question of having more polling booths and more Returning Officers. There were a large number of officers who could be trusted to do the work properly.

He was opposed to the group system, as it was liable to give rise to corruption and the purchasing of votes from poor villagers. Direct voting, on the other hand would inculcate political responsibility among the people. He was for making the electoral machinery as simple as possible.

ADVOCATE OF SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

He strongly advocated separate electorates, until such time as all communities were better educated and better organised. He advocated suffrage for women in the same way as men, both as regards property and literacy qualifications.

PROJECT FOR MINORITIES.

He expressed great sympathy for the Depressed Classes and said the new constitution should give them special facilities, till such time as they could arm themselves and get rid of their inferiority complex which had been forced upon them for centuries. Besides the Untouchables, he would give special facilities to all backward classes like the Bhils, Gonds and the animists who should be included among the Hindus and the Depressed Classes. They deserved special protection in the shape of separate electorates, and reserved seats on the population basis.

As regards labour, he thought that after the enlargement of the electorates as proposed, labour both in urban and rural areas would be strong enough to stand on its own legs without special assistance.

Representation of other interests such as Universities, Commerce, Mining, Planting, Landlords, etc., was not necessary. They should take their chance along with other interests in the general constituency.

As for Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians and other minorities, they must have separate electorates.

In the course of his oral evidence, in reply to the Chairman, Mr. Shaukat Ali said that the voting power should be equally distributed among all classes and communities, whatever that voting power was.

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN WOMEN.

To another question by the Chairman, witness stated that he believed that women would be able to cast a more intelligent vote than men.

Asked if votes were given to women they would make proper use of it, Mr. Shaukat Ali said they would, because he had experience of the abilities of women from the Khilafat, non-co-operation and the present movement.

In reply to another question, witness stated if sufficient number not returned, a portion of the seats should be reserved for women, as also they should be allowed to contest other seats in the general constituency. Witness added that the part played by the women who went to the Round Table Conference fully justified his suggestion.

Asked if women would take keen interest in the election, witness replied in the affirmative.

ROPE IN MORE WOMEN.

Replying Dewan Bahadur Ramaswami Mudaliar, witness stated that there will not be the slightest objection from the Muslim masses regarding widening the franchise of women. He justified his statement by referring to the part women played in the Khilafat movement as they were responsible to collect the largest portion of the Khilafat funds. Witness added, if property and literacy qualifications could not bring in as many women as would be desirable, he had no objection to have some other means by which they could rope in more women.

In reply to Sir Sunder Singh, witness thought illiteracy would not stand as an impediment in widening the franchise, as every word of his Karachi speech for which the Government wanted to hang him was understood by the masses.

VIEWS ON SECOND CHAMBER.

Asked if an Upper Chamber was desirable, witness stated it would serve as a brake on hasty decisions But he approved of it only for the Federal Government. He opposed membership of the Upper Chamber being confined to men of administrative experience, as, he thought, it would be much better to have outside men.

Replying to Mrs. Subba Rayan, witness stated that if sufficient facilities were given to women, they would certainly play a prominent part in public life. He said this because of his experience of his own mother and Begum Mahommed Ali who collected as much money in one month when he and his brothers were is jail, as they had succeeded in collecting in six months.

NOT FOR IMMEDIATE ADULT FRANCHISE.

Replying to Major Milner, witness stated he did not think it practicable to introduce adult suffrage immediately, and added that he would recommend a fair advance, and in five or ten years' time, they make greater advances as in the meanwhile, education would increase.

NO SPECIAL REPRESENTATION FOR COMMERCE.

Replying to Lord Dufferin, Mr. Shaukat Ali said he did not want to allow any special representation for Landlords, Commerce, etc., as he thought they would sufficiently be represented by general constituencies. He cited the instance of the present Councils, where these interests were over-represented. So far as Europeans, Indian Christians and depressed classes were concerned, he said, they would be represented through separate electorates.

Asked by Mr. Tambe whether he would give adult suffrage at least to the Depressed Classes, he said he would not recommend that, but would give them as many facilities as possible.

GOOD WILL BETTER THAN SAFEGUARDS.

In reply to Khan Bahadur Aziz-Ul-Huque, Mr. Shaukat Ali said he would not have a Second Chamber for the Provincial Council, as he desired to depend more upon the good-will of the people than on safeguards, which could not help them in any way. He opposed Labour being represented through Trade Unions, as he thought it would mean group system with evil consequences of corruption.

Replying to Sir Muhammad Yakub, witness said that organised propaganda would serve the end of a Second Chamber for a Provincial Council, as he thought the whole atmosphere would change, and neither he nor Sir Muhammed could visualise it at the present juncture.

NOT ENAMOURED OF GOVERNOR'S POWER.

Q.—Suppose the whole Council is captured by Congressmen and they push on with their revolutionary programme, in the absence of special powers to the Governor, how would you ensure the stability of the Government?

A.—My experience tells me that Congressmen cannot do it. I have stood against the Congress, and they tried to suppress me, but they could not.

Q.—Do you think that one Shaukat Ali alone will be able to keep all theese Councils under control?

A.—No. There are hundreds of Shaukat Alis. I am not the only intelligent man.

Q.—Then will you give the powers of the Second Chamber to the Governor?

A.—I am not much enamoured of the Governor's powers.

Q.—Instead of the second chamber, are you in favour of giving special powers to the Governor?

A.—I am not in favour of it—What is the function of the Governor Is the Governor going to be a part of the machinery?—If they want to have a republic, then let them do away with the Governor and send their own representative. (Laughter).

Q.—Do you think that the whole of the second chamber of the Federal Governmeent should be elected by the Lower Chamber? Won't you think the stability of the Government will suffer?

A.—It is not necessary as certain communities which are in a majority would work as a good guarantee. I am very angry with my former co-workers who give us no peace for constructive work.

CHAIRMAN THANKS SHAUKAT ALI.

Q.—How would you equally distribute the franchise?

A.—Through separate electorates. My basis is only separate electorate and I am giving my evidence only on that basis. I am not for joint electorates at all, and your Committee cannot go beyond that.

In reply to further questions by Sir Sunder Singh, witness said he would not entrust the power of dissolution of the Council to the Governor.

Lord Lothian, the Chairman, thanked Mr. Shaukat Ali and said, "You are the most refreshing witness we have had."

THAWARE ADVOCATED JOINT-ELECTORATE

Mr. Gavai On "Inaccurate Press Reports"

Mr. Gavai, M.L.C., General Secretary, All-India Depressed Class Association, Member, Central Provinces Franchise Committee in a press statement says:

Grossly inaccurate reports of the evidence tendered by Messrs. Thaware, Central Provinces and Nikaljay, Bombay, have appeared in papers. Mr. Thaware advocated joint-electorate for "Depressed classes" and special representation for labour. Mr. Nikaljay never said that the All-India Depressed Class Association is a paper association.

INDIAN FRANCHISE COMMITTEE

Leaving Bombay To-day

The Indian Franchise Committee met alone on Wednesday at 10 a.m., and discussed with representatives of the Central Provinces Government,—namely Sir Arthur Nelson, Kt., C.I.E., (Revenue and Finance Member) and Dr. P. Deshmukh (Minister for local self-government),—the memorandum prepared by the Central Provinces Government in answer to the Franchise Committee's original questionnaire. Among the points considered was the adequacy of the provision made under the Central Provinces Government's scheme for the representation of women, the desirability or otherwise of requiring that candidates standing for election to the Council should have resided in the constituency for a certain minimum period beforehand, and various aspects of the question whether urban and rural areas should be merged for electoral purposes.

At mid-day, discussions with the Central Provinces Franchise Committee were resumed and continued (exclusive of the lunch interval) until 4 p.m., when public evidence was taken from Maulana Shaukat Ali. The object of the discussions with the Central Provinces Committee was to re-examine, in the light of the evidence now received, the entire field of enquiry thrown open by the original questionnaire, and to reach certain general conclusions concerning the memorandum prepared by the Central Provinces Committee.

The Indian Franchise Committee is due to leave Bombay for Lucknow on Thursday by a special train.

DARING DAYLIGHT ROBBERY

Peon Robbed Of Rs. 167 At Point Of Revolver

DACCA, Mar. 15.

Armed robbery of postal money was committed in broad daylight to-day in Amligola quarter of the city. The delivery peon who went out with cash and insured covers amounting to Rs. 167 and two half hundred rupees notes for delivery was attacked by three young men who snatched away the peon's bag at the point of revolver and disappeared on bicycles before anybody could come to the peons rescue.—A. P.

MORE HOLD ON COMPANY DIRECTORS WANTED

Bombay Shareholders Association Holds Annual Meeting

LOANS TO DIRECTORS CRITICIZED

The third annual general meeting of the Bombay Shareholders' Association was held in the Aga Khan Building on Wednesday evening Mr. A. M. Kajiji presiding.

Mr. Kajiji, in the course of his presidential speech, said:—

On a perusal of the report particularly that part of it which dealt with company matters, you will admit that the results obtained are highly encouraging. But for the efforts of the Association the shareholders of Alcock Ashdown and Company would not have been able to obtain the magnificent sum of Rs. 8 lacs as bonus.

Again, but for its efforts, the extravagant character of the administration of the Imperial Bank of India and the various acts of irregularity and mismanagement on the part of several companies brought out in the report would have remained unexposed. It is, however an irony of fate that in spite of these auhievements, the Association after three years of existence has not been able to enlist in an industrial city like Bombay even a thousand shareholders as its members. The conclusion to which your Committee have been forced is that shareholders as a class have not yet fully realised the value of a strong organisation to protect their interests. That in several cases shareholders have failed to take effective action, nay, any action whatever, on account of their unorganised condition is a well-known fact.

BANKING REGULATION.

The Report of the Central Banking Committee was published in August last but the whole of the evidence was not available until about the beginning of the year The first part contains the report of the majority with certain minutes of dissent while the second part consists of the separate report of Mr. Manu Subedar. Among other things, the Committee was required to report on the subject of Banking Regulation.

The Majority Report contains a series of recommendations on this subject and so far as I have been able to see Mr. Subedar has disagreed with the majority on a few points only. Barring these points, I think I can safely infer that the Committee as a whole was unanimous on the rest of the recommendations. I am glad to say that several suggestions made by us have been accepted. The Managing Agency System as applied to banking companies has been declared void. You will breathe a sigh of relief at this recommendation.

The Committee has recommended the enactment of a separate Bank Act. At the same time it has come to the conclusion that all the matters to be provided for need not be given statutory effect.

While I gratefully acknowledge that some of the recommendations constitute a distinct advance in certain respects on the present position I cannot help pointing out (1) that the Committee has failed to report on many matters of importance brought to its notice, (2) that its refusal to make certain recommendations is unjustified, (3) that some of the recommendations are of a retrograde character and (4) that refusal of the majority to prohibit loans to directors is most disappointing.

Under the existing law banking companies are required to state in their balance-sheets particulars of loans and advances according as they are fully secured or otherwise. The Committee has recommended that such particulars need not be stated. The grounds of the recommendation are that it is not in consonance with the practice followed by banks in other countries nor is it in the interest of the shareholders to give such details. I have serious objections against this recommendation. I maintain that it is against the weight of evidence adduced before the Committee. In the form of the balance-sheet annexed to the memorandum of the Central Bank of India, the existing particulars have been retained. In its reply to the special questionnaire of the Committee, the Bank of India has insisted upon these particulars being shown in the balance-sheets of all banks operating in India and has urged that slight alterations in the Indian Companies Act may be made with a view to defining clearly fully-secured debts and personally-secured debts.

DIRECTORS AND LOANS.

I am glad that Mr. Manu Subedar has strongly declared himself in favour of legal prohibition of giving loans to directors. The reasons for prohibition of this nefarious system are so well-known and were so forcibly placed before the Committee that I wonder why the majority have not declared themselves in favour of total prohibition of this practice. In spite of the fact that the system of loans to Directors has been responsible for bringing many banks to grief, it is a pity that the majority should not have thought it proper to recommend its total prohibition by means of legislation.

I hope that the improvement that has taken place in commodity prices since September last will be maintained and will help in restoring to some extent the purchasing power of the people upon which alone depends the prosperity of the country.

The President then moved that the Committee's Report and the audited statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1931 be received and adopted. After it was duly seconded, several speakers made useful suggestions.

Mr. M. M. Kamdar said that the way in which balance-sheets of joint-stock companies were prepared must undergo a change in order that the facts and figures given therein might serve the useful purpose of enlightening the shareholders. He stated that while on a tour in Europe, he had visited well-known factories and business concerns there. He got an opportunity to learn modern methods of Company management. He then requested the members present to suggest constructive reforms. Two things were essential he said, for the progress of a budding association: (1) the numerical strength of members and (2) stronger financial position.

After another speaker deplored the present evil of agents' commission swallowing half the profit of the Company, Mr. F. C. Coooer exhorted the members to study facts and figures thoroughly before criticising the management of any company.

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani, complimenting the Association for completing the third year, said that the primary object of the Association must be similar to that of the Purity League. The primary object could not be achieved unless remedial measures were taken Modifications in the Company Act were essential to have a hold on the directors of the Joint-Stock Companies.

A very keen discussion followed. As it grew dark, the Secretary had to send for candles in the absence of provision for lights.

After the report was adopted, retiring members re-elected and auditors appointed, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, March 16.

Jute shares opened steady but later eased off as the session progressed for lack of outside support. Coals were unchanged with a little business passing. In Teas undertone remained steady although business reported was on a restricted scale. In the Miscellaneous Section there was no special feature except Sugar shares which showed some indication to take profits. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: 3 1/2 per cent. Paper 61/7; 5 per cent. Bonds 1933 99|12; 5 per cent. Loans 1945|55 98; 6 per cent. Bonds 1933|36 99|9.

Banks: Imperial Bank fully paid 1,03|3; Ditto Contributory 251|8.

Cottons: Elgin Mills ordy. 53. New Victoria pref. 3.

Coals: Equitable 15|4 cum div., New Manbhoom 15|8.

Jutes: Alliance ordy. 233; Anglo-India 295|8; Clive 21|10; Anglo-India pref. 108; Hooghly ordy. 57|4. Howrah 34|12; Kamarhatty ordy. 338; Kanknarrah 327; Lawrence pref. 108; National 18|10; Nuddea 15.

Miscellaneous: Mirzapur Electric 4|14; Indian Galvanising 7|12; Indian Iron and Steel 4|6; Bengal Paper ordy. 45|12, Titaghur Paper pref. 40, paid up 40|8; Upper India Couper Paper 110; Midnapore Zemindary 63; Pajam Rubber 80 cents; Bengal Assam Steamship ordy. 111; Carew & Co. 13|12; Cawnpore 24|4 ex div.; New Savan Sugar 13|10 small odd lot.—A.P.

OTTAWA CONFERENCE

British Delegation To Be Announced Soon

LONDON, March 15.

In the Commons Mr. MacDonald announced that almost immediately after the formation of Government, a Committee of Cabinet was formed in order to supervise preparations for the Ottawa Conference. The Committee had been working continually ever since, and hoped shortly to announce the composition of the British Delegation.—Reuter's Special.

Deep-laid plans of a big gang of the craftiest Safe-Burglars on a Godrej Safe.

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PROF. RAO'S FEATS

Franchise Committee Members Amazed

A feature of note at the dinner given by Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah to the Franchise Committee at the Wellington Sports Club, on Monday evening was the incredible but convincing, demonstrations of Professor L. S. Rao of Mysore.

The Professor with no suspicion of sleight-of-hand or conjuring, went through a programme, which while including unusual tests of strength of human teeth in masticating and pulverising glass, wood, domestic chinaware sharp irontacks and even the obdurate cocoanut shell, swayed the audience betwixt wonder and dismay as he started to lick up concentrated nitric acid after having actually proved its power of attacking a copper coin of the realm.

His preparedness to negotiate concentrated sulphuric acid and even the dreaded hydro-cyanic acid in the same way and his biting off the head of a Russels' viper, fangs poison-glands and all, concluded a good postprandial treat.

Among those who gave Prof. Rao testimonials the next day, unsolicited are:—

The Marquess of Lothian, C. H., the Hon. Mr. E. Miller, Mr. S. B. Tambe, Mr. R. A. Butler, M.P., Khan Bahadur Maulvi Aziz-ul-Huque, and the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava.

Lord Lothian wrote:—"Prof. Rao's performance last night was a remarkable exhibition of the powers of the human mind over the body. He is not such a sight to the body as most people to see."

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JANUARY CONTENTS.

The January Number contains the following original articles: Mandates at the Round Table Conference by the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.H.; The Cycle of Change by Sir J. C. Bose, F.R.S.; The Round Table Conference and After by Sir Albion Banerji, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.; Women on the Legislatures in the New India by Radhabhai Subbarayan, A pen sketch of Gandhi by Miss N. E. Beggs, B.A. (Oxon); The British General Election by Mr. H. S. L. Polak; The Japanese Population Problem by Sir Frank Noyce, K.T., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S; The Power of the Purse by Prof. Haricharan Mukerji, M.A.; "Crucified on a Cross of Gold" by Sir Alexander Cardew; The Gaekwar of Baroda; Congress and the Round Table Conference by Mr. Richard B. Gregg; Rejection of the Finance Bill by Mr. A. Seshadry Iyengar; Vaswdatta and Upagupta; A Story by Mr. Ganga Charan Lal; Dangerous Moments in My Life by Mr. Harold Lloyd; Women in Ceylon Politics by Mr. Perry de Lanerolle, etc.

FEBRUARY CONTENTS

AMONG articles in the February Number are: Reality and Appearance by Sir Oliver Lodge; Designs of Flowers Unnamed: A Poem by Mr. Gurudas Roy; Whither Away Again? by Dr. Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary; The Disarmament Conference by Mr. Sydney W. Pascall; The Spanish Republic and Its Future by Mr. Hrishikesh Roy, M.A.; All Over Again by Juliette Vellier-Duray; India and World Opinion by Dr. Lanka Sundaram; A Fireside Reverie by Mr. Glyn Barlow, The Return and the Arrest; The Lindsay Commission Report by Dr. I. S. Peter, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond); Current Poetry; and The Ceylon National Congress by Mr. Everard H. Mirando.

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Conspiracy To Sabotage Constitutional Advance

(Continued from page 4)

even of the best type revolts against a restrictive clause and favours an agreement, it is my deep conviction that we shall do well to press on with our demand for this agreement and I do not think it is impossible to attain. Possibly the Standing Committee to sit will afford us an avenue for detailed negotiation and settlement.

TOWARDS A TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT.

And what is more, I am sure that we must be carried back to our old idea of a tripartite agreement between India, Burma and Great Britain for tactical reasons if for no other. Mr. Haji, he of the Haji Bill, in London demanded a guarantee that there would be no discrimination against Indians in Burma. Mr. S. N. Haji said that Indians wanted a guarantee that there would be no discrimination. He urged that separate electorates should not be changed without their consent, and also asked that a member of a minority community should have the right of judicial appeal, with final appeal to Britain, against a decision of the executive which he believed deprived him of any right safeguard to him under the constitution. That to my mind, coming from him of all people is a beautiful piece of irony. I do not see that if a tripartite agreement were under negotiation how he or his colleagues could possibly oppose our claims. This little incident seems to point a clear course to us.

FINANCE—THE ACID TEST.

Paragraph 14.—I will say nothing much about Financial Safeguards. Briefly, the old ones stand unimpaired. But Indian opinion is not satisfied because discussion was barely allowed owing to the financial crisis. There was considerable agreement that an ultimate solution lies along the lines of the Statutory Finance Council; we are committed to, that idea but we are 'entirely free' as to the details. The problem boils down to a financial one, how is India to find the money which she needs in the near future or to start her Reserve Bank if she is not to be linked with British credit. How is that partnership to be created and cemented? It is so demonstrably, 'in the interests of India' that these safeguards should exist that we have as a matter of fact undertaken to try to get out a paper to prove to certain Indian delegates that they are so. There no reason to be despondent of reaching agreement, which is so much more valuable than imposition, for at one stage after prolonged private discussion we induced even Gandhi to draft a safeguard of sorts, which was accepted by the Federal Chambers' representatives. But there is plenty of work for our community to thrust home by hard argument this truism that financial safeguards are in the interests of India.

THE CONSERVATIVE PRINCES.

Paragraph 15.—With regard to the general policy followed, the main plank of our platform was the fulfilment of the Federal Scheme of the previous session, no more and no less. It was certain that Congress and the Federated Chambers would attack the scheme, and in particular Commercial and Financial Safeguards, and so it turned out.

Paragraph 16.—The scheme of course was barely sketched at the previous session. It has defects, many of them still exist. For instance, and this needs the most vigorous examination by our community, the Police Safeguards are 'totally inadequate' as they stand. Also it is by no means certain that the Princes will be quite that stabilising element which they were hoped to be. The Princes who will rush into Federation are the Congress-minded Princes and they will come increasingly under Congress influence once they come in. The Conservative Princes may stay out and may indeed be the real source of strength. Until they come in, their vacant seats should be filled by the Crown by virtue of its paramountcy.

Paragraph 17.—But on the whole there was only one policy for the British Nation and the British Community in India, and that was to make up our minds on a national policy and to stick to it. A policy which fluctuates according to whether a Conservative or Labour Government is in force is fatal, though it is as well to-day to remember that in five years' time we may once again have a Labour Government and the reversal of opinion may be just as violent as last year. The Labour Party machine is not broken and harbours the bitterest of feelings.

WHITTLING DOWN SAFEGUARDS

When we arrived home the Federal Plan was the policy of the National Government and the work of the Conference was to fill out the details and to resist any whittling down of safeguards. It was a sound policy, and one which would have the backing of all except some of the new delegates.

Paragraph 18.—For six or eight weeks the work went on: the Central Legislatures, Federal Finance, the Supreme Court and the Minorities occupied the time amid financial crisis and a general election.

But as the result of the election the policy 'undoubtedly' changed. The right wing of the new Government made up its mind to break up the Conference and to fight Congress. The Moslems, who do not want Central Responsibility, were delighted. Government undoubtedly changed their policy and tried to get away with Provincial autonomy with a 'promise' of Central Reform.

What line were we to take?

ACCEPTING THE INEVITABLE.

We had made up our minds before this that a fight with Congress was inevitable; we felt and said that the sooner it came the better, but we made up our minds that for a crushing success we should have all possible friends on our side.

The Moslems were all right; the Pact and Government's general attitude ensured that, so were the Princes and the Minorities.

The important thing to us seemed to be to carry the Hindu in the street as represented by such people as Sapru, Jayakar, Patro and others. If we could not get them to fight Congress we could at least ensure that they would not back Congress, and that by the one simple method of leaving no doubt in their minds that there was to be no going back on the Federal Scheme, which broadly was also the accepted policy o the European community.

We acted accordingly.

CONGRESS PROVINCES AND BRITISH CENTRE.

We pressed upon Government that the one essential earnest of good faith which would satisfy these people was to undertake to bring in the Provincial and Central Constitutions in one Act. Provincial autonomy could not be forced upon India—the Moslems alone could not work it. Congress Provinces facing a British Centre present grave practical difficulties; each Province would be a Calcutta Corporation on its own.

But schemes for Provincial autonomy could be ready in a few months; Federation if hurled on to the nth must take two or three years some say five to eight. If Provincial autonomy were ready, all waiting in the pigeon hole, there was little doubt that Madras for instance seeing Federation still far off, would demand immediate Provincial autonomy; that would be the beginning and the result which you could not force would be brought about by natural circumstances. But if you back this policy you must visualise and decide clearly how responsible Provinces, autonomous in their own sphere, are going to work transitionally with an autocratic centre. Remember that Gandhi himself at one time supported Provincial Autonomy onlly of a kind, as a means of bringing to a deadlock all retaions with the Central Government.

§ 19. So we joined with strange companions; Government saw the arguments; and the Conference instead of breaking up in disorder with 100 per cent. of Hindu political India against us ended in promises of co-operation by 99 per cent. of the Conference, including even such people as Malaviya, while Gandhi himself was disposed to join the Standing Committee. But Gandhi's lieutenants in India proved too fast and jumped him. To-day the work of the Conference seems wasted and the question of the hour is whether the saner elements of Indian opinion will stand behind Government for Conference methods. The Key lies in the hands of India's leaders but if they open the door we must stand by to give it a push.

§ 20. In conclusion, I understand on return here that a good deal of feeling was caused by a condensed report of Carr's final speech, a speech fully approved of course by all of us.

There is a saying, "Never explain: your friends don't need it, your enemies won't believe it."

But I stand here also to back a man who is not there to defend himself. To begin with he only happened to be the spokesman. He is also a man who has unostentatiously and devotedly given of his best to our community, and as for his ability there is no man who better understands all the intricacies of our community's commercial and general position or who more stoutly defends them, or who better keeps his head. I may sum up my own opinion by saying, that if for any reason one delegate alone were to represent us, I would be perfectly content that the interests which I represent should rest in his hands alone.

Let us see what he actually said.

"We should much prefer provincial autonomy instituted previously to any change in the centre, or even before it is decided on at the centre. We realise, however, while deploring it, that there is not sufficient confidence existing between India and Britain to-day, for India to be content with merely provincial autonomy and a declared intention of development at the centre. We are therefore united without fellow delegates in demanding that the whole framework of federation and provincial autonomy shall be determined at the same time. (Hear, Hear). We earnestly hope that provincial autonomy will be introduced province by province, the varying needs of each recognised in its constitution."

The word "determined" means solely that both the Federal Scheme and the Provincial Scheme shall be dealt with in one Act. The details and the time scale are entirely separate matters for discussion and decision. In that reading there is no difference from the policy laid down on page 3 of the Memorandum of Policy of the European Association.

There was no ambiguity either as to the meaning or the motive at the time. Looking back, to be absolutely explicit, it might have been wise after the word "therefore" to have added "and because it is our conviction that it is the right course" so as to make it clear here, 6,000 miles away, that there was no question of concession to clamour.

And if any further justification for the wisdom of that viewpoint and that action is necessary, let me read for close comparison the relevant passage from the Prime Minister's White Paper.

"The adjustments and modifications of the powers now exercised by the Central Government which would obviously have to be made in order to give real self-government to the Provinces should raise no insuperable difficulties. It has, therefore, been pressed upon the Government that the surest and speediest route to Federatioon would be to get these measures in train forthwith, and not to delay the assumption of full responsibility by the Provinces a day longer than is necessary. But it is clear that a partial advance does not commend itself to you. You have indicated your desire that no change should be made in the Constitution which is not effected by one all-embracing Statute covering the whole field, and His Majesty's Government have no intention of urging a responsibility which, for whatever reasons, is considered at the moment premature or ill-advised. It may be that opinion and circumstances will change, and it is not necessary here and now to take any irrevocable decision."

The two statements are paraphrases of each other (I admit that the Prime Minister's was the better); but the latter statement subsequently had the endorsement of His Majesty's Government and of both Houses of Parliament including that of such men as Sir Samuel Hoare, Lord Hailsham and Sir John Simon. If therefore, we erred, it must be admitted that we erred in good company.

We draw members' attention to the following points:—

1. The Minorities Pact has produced a large measure of unity amongst the minorities.

2. The Moslems have become firm allies of the Europeans.

3. The success of the Federal Scheme depends on the support of a majority of all communities. Neither Provincial Autonomy nor Federation could work in the face of 100 per cent. Hindu opposition. The extreme Hindus, i.e., Congress, Hindu Mahasabha and Federated Chambers of Commerce, are irreconcilable, but there are Hindus whose support it is worth trying to secure, in the hope that they will eventually form the nucleus of strong moderate parties.

4. It is essential to decide whether we are to be treated as a minority community or as representatives of the British in India. The latter course appears to be more desirable as it would, apart from other considerations, enable us more easily to call upon the Imperial Government for support. It must be recognised, however, that such an atti-

(Continued on next page)

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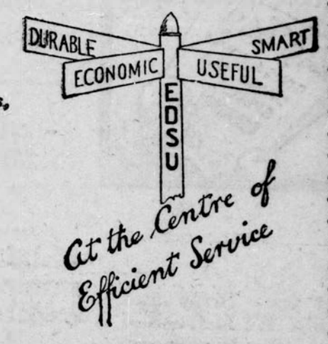

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Conspiracy To Sabotage Constitutional Advance

(Continued from previous page)

tude has disadvantages; it might lead to dangerous isolation. The Minorities Pact has led away from rather than towards such a position, as it commits us as a minority.

5. Although Provincial Autonomy may be introduced rapidly where provincial conditions admit, the granting of any tangible measure of responsibility at the Centre will depend chiefly upon the success of the Provinces in working Autonomy. It will be remembered, however, that Gandhi was prepared to accept Provincial Autonomy of a kind without any advance at the Centre, because he proposed that the autonomous provinces should paralyse the autocratic Central Government. To guard against this danger, it seems as though some modifications at the Centre will be essential, and it remains to be seen whether these modifications can be made without any real transfer of power. It must be our aim to secure that the transfer of power only takes place after everything else has been dealt with.

6. Throughout his statement Mr. Benthall refers to Financial Safeguards and Commercial Safeguards. These are shortly as follows:—

FINANCIAL SAFEGUARDS.

a. The formation of a small Finance Council to advise the Finance Member and the Governor-General in regard to finance.

b. Formation of non-political Reserve Bank.

c. Strong Upper Chamber.

d. Consolidated Fund to meet loan salaries, and other charges guaranteed by Secretary of State.

COMMERCIAL SAFEGUARDS

a. The European Delegation demanded a commercial convention to cover every outstanding point, but owing to difficulties raised in London this matter still remains unsettled. Meanwhile it is provosed that there shall be a guarantee under the Act to safeguard the rights of property and the rights of British Commerce.

b. European demands for safeguards for personal rights including trial by jury, are secured under the Minorities Pact.

c. Power in hands of Viceroy and Governors to reserve bills for the sanction of Parliament (this would cover every class of discriminatory bill).

d. Right of appeal to the Privy Council.

We think that the result of the Conference may be summarised shortly as follows:—

The European Delegation has succeeded in impressing upon the British Government, the absolute necessity for our essential safeguards, though it experienced a good many difficulties in doing so. Furthermore, these safeguards have been accepted by the Moslems and the moderate Hindus, and even the extremists have been less strongly opposed to them than heretofore. On the other hand, the extremists are clearly determined on "de facto" discrimination.

The Moslems are very satisfied with their own position and are prepared to work with us in the future on a basis of mutual support, and there is some hope that the moderate Hindus will do the same if they realise that Government at last means what it says and stands firm. On the other hand it must be remembered that the moderates are at present without any following whatsoever.

As against this, the actual scheme of reforms is very vague indeed and a great deal of work has still to be done—more, if anything, than that already accomplished. For this reason it is essential that European opinion should be well organised and well informed during the next few years. It is most important to bear in mind the point raised by Mr. Benthall that there may be a political land-slide in the opposite direction at Home in five years' time, i.e., we may again have a Labour Government. The right policy therefore seems to be that followed by the European representatives at the Conference. If we merely adopt an intransigent non-possumus attitude we may in five years' time find ourselves thrown to the wolves by an extreme Socialist Government. If, on the other hand, in the course of the next five years parts at least of the scheme are worked out by the National Government and agreed upon by Indians, it will be very difficult for a Socialist Government to upset those agreements. Judging by what Mr. Benthall says, it may be possible to secure a commercial convention within five years. A policy which swings violently from extreme to extreme will be fatal alike to our special interests and to the peace of the country.

We should like to see the following points secured:—

1. The measure of responsibility, at the Centre must depend, among other things, upon the success of Provincial Autonomy after a fair trial, and there must be no attempt at an immediate grant of Central Responsibility.

2. The position of the Central Government must be strengthened in order to prevent any possibility of open defiance of the Central Government by the Provinces and no inauguration of Provincial Autonomy can be contemplated till this strengthening has been achieved.

3. Each Province must be given ample time to settle its own problems, and its participation in any scheme of Federation should, we believe, depend upon the voluntary settlement of those problems.

4. Any attempt at an increase in the rate of Indianisation of the Services, particularly I.C.S. and the Police, must be strongly opposed.

5. So far as possible the Railways and Ports must be removed from political control.

6. Voluntary settlement of the communal problem is an essential prelude even to Provincial Autonomy. If an imposed settlement has ultimately to be made it would not embrace anything approaching complete Provincial Autonomy. In this summary we have assumed that the great majority of members are in agreement with the principle that reform of some kind must be introduced. We are aware that a certain proportion of Europeans are opposed to any advance whatsoever. We would remind all such that the present system of government is so weak and cumbersome that it is positively dangerous to allow it to continue. Dyarchy has heavily loaded the dice in favour of the Hindus and sets a premium on unconstitutional agitation, and has made it extremely difficult for the Central Government to act forcefully and quickly except under special ordinances.

It must not, however, be supposed that when we agree that reforms are necessary, we advocate democratic reform in every Province.

All we mean is such change in the system of government as will improve its efficiency.

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DOES THE ACTOR MAKE THE PLAY?

(Continued from page 3)

for the public paid to see the stars.

That meant that every play had to include a big star part, or if it did not, the production, under the supervision of the actor-manager, was so regulated that he had, so to speak, all the limelight and was always in the centre of the stage.

Here and there a critic—William Archer, for instance—protested, but the protests were in vain, until gradually the play and not the acting was the Thing. Pinero himself had much to do with this stage reform. Having been an actor he was not a bit like the modern tame dramatist, who allows himself to be pushed, genially but firmly, into a corner while the producer plays havoc with his ideas.

* * *

He was a severe martinet and his plays were produced precisely how he intended they should shape on the stage. But Ibsen had the greatest influence on stagecraft. He upset many of the critics and was never really popular, but he opened our eyes to the fact that the play itself is more important than the players.

I regret to say that I can well remember the first performance of "The Doll's House" over forty years ago. This play now seems to us quite theatrical in many ways, and we did recognise then that Nora was really our old friend a star part. Janet Achurch made a great thing of it, but we were most impressed with the naturalness of the dialogue. Accustomed to the cadences of the usual stage dialogue, it was a revelation to hear sentences which might have been spoken by real men and women.

I was not a critic then, and had no hope of ever being one, but in the pit and the gallery we all were critics. I have often wondered since if my shortcomings in the power of appreciating the merits and demerits of plays are now as violently discussed as the criticisms of those days were by the regular playgoers in the pit and gallery.

* * *

After the advent of Ibsen a change came over the stage, and the critical appreciation of it. The play became the Thing. But I do not think we ever had the public with us—not the general, paying public that makes the success or failure of a theatrical production.

That is the cleavage now between the critics and the public. Much of our superior criticism is literary and not dramatic in the sense that it does not view the stage as a medium of expression quite distinct from literature.

I have long since grown out of that green sickness of criticism. I know now, as I did not know then, or did not recognise, that a play is good if it gives the actors and actresses an opening for the expression of their talent. That sounds like a newer philistinism, but really is not. For, after all, when you think it out, Ibsen's great effect on us in the old days was due to the fact that he knew the stage and conceived characters which inspired the players to give us the best that was in them.

Ibsen made actors and actresses, and so in differing degrees did H. A. Jones and Bernard Shaw. Why, the surprising success of "The Barretts of Wimpole-street" was not achieved by the play alone, but by Cedric Hardwicke and Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies. The public was given what it has always wanted to see on the stage—fine acting.

The only difference between the attitude of the present day to that of fifty years ago is that the public will not accept absolute rot even when it is put over by fine acting. Many of the recent failures, if analysed, will be found to be due to a play not having given the actors and actresses a chance.

* * *

That "Punchinello" is a poor play and deserved its failure is by no means patent to me. Much of it could be altered in detail, and the dialogue will bear tuning up, but I think when it is produced on Monday week it will be found that an actor who is suited to the part of Punchinello will make the play.

Finally, although I will not go as far as to declare that a play is a masterpiece because it acts well, I most emphatically think that any play which does not inspire fine acting is poor drama, however clever it may otherwise be.

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NEW YORK COTTON

SHORT COVERING

New York, March 15.
PRICES OPEN UNCHANGED—IMPROVES ON TRADE BUYING — RELAPSE ON WEAK STOCK MARKET— RALLY ON SHORT COVERING—MARKET CLOSES 3 TO 5 POINTS HIGHER—SPOT COTTON 6.95c.

In spite of unfavourable weather over some parts of the cotton belt, the market shows poor rallying power. There is no improvement in the textile trade and according to the latest report the conditions are worsening in the United States of America. Bulls were over enthusiastic about the new financial measures but in spite of expansion of the currency, there is no sustained improvement. However looking the existing low level of cotton prices we think it risky to sell short and prefer to await further developments.

There was a huge propaganda last year to curtail the acreage under cotton by about 50 per cent, and the whole world was induced to believe that there was good reason in loud talks, but as usual now the acreage is reported to have been reduced by only 15 per cent. Last year there was unusually favourable weather and while making some allowance for normal yield; we think it requires real damage to the crop before any important buying comes in.

At the same time, one has to bear in mind that important changes in the political as well as financial situation in general, will have considerable effect on the course of cotton prices.

The New York Cotton futures market early advanced 5 points on trade buying but reached 9 points from the highest level on selling influenced by weakness of Wall Street. Later on there was a partial rally on short covering and the market closed at a net rise of 3 to 5 points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.95c.

PRIVATE CABLES—
N.Y. May Highest 6.90+04.
Lowest 6.81—05.
N.Y. July Highest 7.08 (11-30 (a.m.)
Lowest 6.99 (1.51 p.m.)

The following cable is received from the "Gariside Cotton Service," New York:—

"We estimate the world consumption of American cotton during the season to the end of January at 6,150,000 bales. This is a revised figure which represents an increase from our preliminary estimate of 153,000 bales. Present indications point to a moderate increase in consumption of American cotton during this half season. A worsening of the Mill situation is reported by United States. The Mill situation outside the United States is irregular but unchanged in the aggregate."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York:—

New York Cables:—

Our travelling man wires from Texas:—Weather has been wintry and freezing nearly a week, some damage in Corpus Christi section, should have killed weevil. Farm work is delayed, considerable land untouched, weeds and grass growing.

Despite weak Stocks, market was steady on continued large exports. There was trade demand on the scale down.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-dav the following cable information from the foreign friends.

New York.—Stock market weak, influencing this market. Bear operators selling. Hedge selling light. A hand to mouth policy prevails. Domestic mills expect a further decline. Low temperature prevailing. Weevil less active.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 15.

May	6.90+04
July	7.06+03
October	7.28+03
December	7.48+05
January 1933	7.55+05
Middling Spot	6.95

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, March 15.

March	6.77+01
May	6.88+03
Middling Spot	6.83+03

New York, March 16.
NEW YORK, 10.55 a. m.
(As known in Liverpool at Closing Time).

May	6.88
July	7.06
October	7.27

NEW YORK NOON CALL.

May	6.88
July	7.05
October	7.26

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York March 15.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), Spot:—7-1/3.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

BOMBAY AND CONTINENTAL SELLING

LIVERPOOL, March 15.
MARKET OPENS WEAK—BOMBAY AND CONTINENT SELLING—STEADY ON TRADE CALLING—PRICES CLOSE TO 7 POINTS DOWN—MIDDLING AMERICAN SPOT COTTON 13 POINTS LOWER AT 5.40d.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened weak at a decline of 5 to 6 points and declined further on Bombay and continental selling. Manchester reports were quite and there was absence of speculative buying. Bulls are rather shaky but the market steadied on trade buying. The market closed at a decline of 7 to 6 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 13 points at 5.40d. per lb.

East Indian Cotton futures ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 7 points. Egyptian Cotton futures ring was also quiet and closed at a decline of 8 to 6 points.

CROP DEPENDS ON WEATHER.

Messrs. Thos Smith and Co. state:—

Prices are steadier on trade buying and as stated yesterday the low price level is against any material setback. Heavy selling by Bombay and Continental operators has been largely responsible for the recent easiness notwithstanding the sustained improvement in the Textile industries of Great Britain and America. The American Cotton Crop Service states the farmers' credit conditions are bad and curtailed financial facilities are compelling them to sell out a portion of their holdings prior to planting.

It is also rumoured the Farm Board does not intend to purchase 1932 crop and these recent sales by the South indicate a desire to discontinue future operations.

Taking into consideration the heavy reduction in fertiliser and seed sales the present crop seems likely to be a very poorly cultivated one and will entirely depend on weather conditions.

Our opinion is unchanged.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from the foreign friends:—

Liverpool.— Lancashire very quiet but cloth enquiry there waiting for steady market.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable:—

Scattered long liquidation, very limited off-take.

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, March 15.

	Quotations	Closing
March 1932	5.16	5.16—06
April 1932		5.14—07
May 1932	5.14	5.13 07
June 1932		5.12—07
July 1932	5.13	5.12—07
August 1932		5.13—07
September 1932		5.14—07
October	5.16	5.15—07
November 1932		5.17—07
December 1932		5.21+06
January 1933	5.23	5.23+06
February 1933		5.25+06
March 1933		5.27+06
May 1933		5.32+06
Middling Spot		5.40—13

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, March 15.

Sakellaridis, March	7.03—12
May	7.17—08
July	7.32—08
October	7.54—08
November	7.63—07
December	7.69—07
January 1933	7.74—07
F. G. F. Spot	7.45—10

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, March 16

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.01—10
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	5.13—10
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	5.25—10
Oomra Fine, (No. 1, Staple)	5.51—10
Oomra Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.66—10
Oomra Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	5.81—10
Bengal, Good	4.29—10
Bengal Fully Good,	4.39—10
Bengal, Fine	4.49—10
Scinde, Fully Good,	4.39—10
Scinde Fine,	4.49—10
Scinde Superfine	4.59—10

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, March 15.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	29,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	10,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, March 15.
Demand Bills 3.62.87

BOMBAY COTTON

NARROW TRADING

Bombay, March 16.
MARKET OPENS STEADY. SCATTERED SELLING. IMPROVE ON LOCAL MILLS BUYING—RENEWED SELLING PRESSURE—NARROW TRADING.

The local forward cotton market as expected at Rs. 211/- for Broach A./M. delivery. There was little fresh business except some buying by a local mill. Speculative operators were moderate sellers. Thus in a narrow trading market prices fluctuated within a small range.

Trading commenced at Rs. 211 for Broach A./M. delivery when there was scattered selling pressure which depressed prices to Rs. 210/8.

At this level selling orders were executed on buying by a local mill prices advanced to Rs. 212/- and the market displayed good undertone.

Later on Bazar operators sold and prices eased off to Rs. 211/-. At this level there was very little business and the operators marked time doing nothing.

Later on prices slightly improved on short covering and before the receipt of Liverpool opening advices, Broach A./M. was quoted at Rs. 211/12.

The Liverpool Market was due to open at a rise of 2 points but it opened firm at a rise of 4 points. Our market hardened to Rs. 213/8 on bazar buying. At this level there was increased selling which depressed prices and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M. 212/4.
Oomra March 204.
Bengal March 179/4.

COTTON TENDERS.
Bombay, Mar. 16.

	To-day	Total
Bengal March	1,000	15,600
Oomra March	500	1,100

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Mar. 16.

March	141.90—0.90
June	146.70—0.90
September	151.40 plus. 0.40

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Mar. 16.
180 Japan T. & Co. Jaora 204.
29 Motiram Vaghji Nimbahera 179.
120 Motiram Vaghji Kavi 219.
29 Motiram Vaghji Kavi Old 189 1/2.
100 Motiram Vaghji Sujalpur 10 on.
61 Motiram Vaghji Jaipur 171.
100 Motiram Vaghji Badarpur 12 on.
42 Motiram Vaghji Vakaner 204.
50 Motiram Vaghji Vakaner 204.
85 Motiram Vaghji Morvi 213.
80 Motiram Vaghji Morvi 216.
21 Motiram Vaghji Darwah 194.
50 Motiram Vaghji Vijainagar 190.
35 Dawn Mill Ranala 211.
90 Dawn Mill Vijainagar 190.
100 Currimbhai Broach 12 on.
85 Currimbhai Ujjain 213.
100 Kotak & Co. Jaora 205.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay, Mar. 16.

Bengal Superfine	190
Bengal Fine	185
Bengal F.G.	180
Sindh-Punjab Fine	185
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	180
Wardha-Hingt Fine	222
Nagpur Savner Fine	222
Yeotmal Fine	211
Arvi Fine	211
Ellichpur Fine	211
Amraoti Fine	208
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	208
Mulkapur Fine	202
Khandesh Fine	202
Muthia F.G.	198
Jalna/Sailu F.G.	203
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	211
Ujjain/Shujaulpur F.G.	224
Broach F.G.	222/27
Punjab/American	232
Punjab/American mix	208/22
Cambodia	275
Miraj/Sangli	225
Compta Good	235

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, Mar. 16.

	Sup.	Fine	F.G.	Good.
M. G. Bengal U. P.	190	186	182	178
M. G. Rajputana	180	186	182	178
M. G. Panjab	183	184	180	176
M. G. Oomra No. 3	210	206	202	
M. G. Oomra No. 1	222	218	214	
M. G. Oomra No. 2	215	211	207	

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.
EX-GODOWN.
Bombay, Mar. 16.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 485 per ton.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. 22 per case.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. 19/8.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 80 per ton.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, March 15.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot:—2-1/4.

SHARE BAZAR

BULLS RE-BUY

Bombay, March 16.
MILL SHARES OPEN UNCHANGED—SCATTERED SELLING ON LOWER COTTON RATES. RENEWED BUYING BY BULLS. FIRM UNDERTONE. 3½ P. C. NOTES AT RS. 61-3-0.

The share market opened today with a quiet tone and declined on scattered selling influenced by the weakness of raw cotton. At the decline there was renewed buying by Bulls and prices easily recovered the decline registered during the early part of the session and advanced with a firm undertone. There was a fairly good turnover of busines and outlook is encouraging. Recent decline has improved the technical situation of the market and the demand for mill cloth continues satisfactory. It is a buyer's market and the general sentiment is inclined to look for higher prices in the long run.

Among mill shares Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 670/- and after a decline of Rs. 2/8 to Rs. 667/8 advanced on bull support and closed at Rs. 677/8. Similarly Fazal Shares after opening at Rs. 315/10 declined to Rs. 312/8 but closed firm at Rs. 317/8. Century Mill Shares opened at Rs. 211/4 and after declining to Rs. 208/12 advanced to Rs. 213/12. Other mills shares also followed similarly and closed very steady. Tata Steel ordinarny shares were neglected and after fluctuating within the range of annas eight closed at Rs. 22/12 and second Preference were placed at Rs. 43/4. Cement shares were in good demand. Indian cement shares closed 185/-, and Bundis were done at Rs. 14/8. Imperial Bank shares were bought at Rs. 1015/- while Central Bank shares changed hands at Rs. 14/14.

3½ per cent. Government paper opened at Rs. 61/10 but declined to Rs. 61/- on liquidation. Towards the close there was some support which rallied prices to Rs. 61/3 and 5 per cent. 1945/55 Loan was quoted at Rs. 97/12.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, March 16.
Bombay Dyeing 670, 68, 78.
Century 213, 10, 15, 13.
Colaba 73.
Crescent 53.
Fazul 316, 12, 18.
Indore 340, 37.
Madhowji 10.
Nagpur 270, 69, 71.
New Great 132, 30, 35, 34.
Pearl 178, 76, 78.
Simplex 12, 18.
Swadeshi 208, 7, 8.
Burma 326, 25-10, 28, 26.
Hydro 117, 116-14
Tram 106-14, 7-3.
Deff. N. 287
Ord. 22-6, 22, 22-12
Bundi 14-8
Indian 178, 85
Katni Ord. 150,
Alcock 100-10.

MILLS.
Bombay, Mar. 16.

100 Ahm Advance	287/8
50 Apollo	0/14/0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	58-12
250 Bom. Dyeing	678-12
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	213-12
500 Central India P	415
100 Central India	271-14
100 Colaba	73/12
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	53-12
250 Currim.	30
250 David	90
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	25
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0/7/3
100 Elphinstone P.	20/12
100 Elphinstone	3
250 Fazulbhoy	313/12
100 Finlay	82/8
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	101/4
1000 Hindustan	1450
100 Indore Malwa	337-8
250 Jamshed	4
50 Kastoorchand	7-12
100 Khatau	90
100 Kohinoor	121/4
250 Laxmi	925
100 Madhowji	10
250 Madras United	200
1000 Maneckji Petit	103-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	15
1000 Morarji	400
50 Mysore	103/12
200 New Great P.	110
200 New Great	134-6
100 New City	44-8
250 Pabani	97-8
250 Pearl	178/12
100 Phoenix	290
10 Premier	1/4
100 Shapurji	4
1000 Sholapur	1600
250 Simplex	18-12
100 Swan	55
100 Swadeshi	208-12
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	16
500 Vishnu P	505
500 Vishnu	1430
1000 Western	722-8

BANKS.

101-50 Baroda	62
50/25 Central	14-14

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 16.
B. C. RATE—
T T 1|6 3|32.
D D 1|6 1|8.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/8 Ready
Banks Selling D D 1|6 5|32.
Bank Selling T T 1-6 3|32 March
Banks Buying T T 1|6 5|32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 11|32 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 5|16 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 9|32 May.
NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 369.
Banks Selling T T 368
Banks Buying T T 362
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 685
Banks Buying D D 705
AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 67 3/8
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 122 Nominal
Banks Buying 60 Days 112
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 91 5/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 122 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 153 5/8
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 67 3/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 3.62 3/4 15th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/9 7/8 10th inst.
Japan/London 1/9 1/2 15th inst.
London/Paris 92.10 15th inst.
London/Belgium 26.00 15th inst.
London/Switzerland 18.75 15th inst.
London/Italy 69.95 15th inst.
London/Berlin 15.23 15th inst.
London/Holland 8.98 15th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, Dull.
Gold £ 5.14.0 14th inst. £ 5.14.0 15th inst.
Silver London Ready 18 7/16 14th inst. 18 1/4 15th inst.
Silver London Forward 18 9/16 14th inst. 18 3/8 15th inst.
Silver New York Ready 30 1/4 14th inst. 30 15th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 13/16 p.c. 14th inst. 2 3/4 p.c. 15th inst.
London Discount 6 Mos 3 p.c. 14th inst. 2 7/8 p.c. 15th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—
Call 3-1/2 per cent.
3 Mos. 4-1/4 per cent.
6 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London March 15.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 2
C and F Calcutta.
March per cwt. 8 paid.
C and F Bombay:—
March per cwt. 8/0 1/2 paid.
C and F Karachi:—
March per cwt. 8/0-1/2 paid.

£10-5 Eastern	57/8
500 Imperial	1015
500-125 Imperial Contr.	246-2
100-50 India	86
5 Union	3/3/0

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	14/8
70 Gwalior	52-8
250 Indian	185
100 Katni 1st P.	102
100 Katni 2nd P.	106-8
40 Katni Def.	510
100 Katni	150
10 Punjab P.	8-14 xd.
10 Punjab	8
100 Shahabad	195

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P	7-3
15 Jupiter	7/6
15 New India	16/12
200 Oriental	1600
10 Vulcan	£

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	105
1000 Andhra Valley P.	935
1000 Andhra Val.	787-8
50 Bom. Tram P.	64/4
50 Bom. Tram	107-3
100 Tata Hydro P.	101/4
100 Tata Hydro	116-14
1000 Tata Power P.	1075
1000 Tata Power	442-8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Pranitj	633-12
100 Amritsar Patti	85
100 Central Province	69-4
100 Dho. Barramati	74/8
100 Guzrat	46
100 Mandra Bhon.	52-8
500 Tapti Valley	600/10

MINING.

10 Central India	0-8-0
10 Shivrajpur	12-14
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	113-2
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	43-4
30 Tata Steel D.	287-8
75 Tata Steel	22/12

MISCELANEOUS.

100 Alcock	100-10
250 Bom. Steam P.	190
250 Bom. Steam	184-6
50 Bom. Telephone	51
5 Brit. B. Petrol	2-14
125 Bom. Burma Old	326-4
50 Bom Burma New	115
100 Ind. Bleaching	136/4
15 Scindia	7/12
3 1/2 per cent Government Paper	61-4
5 p.c. 1945/55 Tax Free	97-12

GOLD AND SILVER

RESTRICTED BUSINESS

Bombay, March 16.
The local bullion market was quiet but steady with restricted business. There seems little inclination to operate and prices are fluctuating within a narrow range. Stocks of silver are heavy and the offtake continues most disappointing. In Gold there is little or no business in forward contract. Forward prices are quoted at a premium of anna one and does not cover carrying charges. We quote:—

Bar Gold Spot	27	13 6
Fagan Delivery	27	14 6
Bar Silver Ready	56	8 0
Fagan Delivery	56	6 0

LONDON SILVER.
London, March 15.
Silver:—Market closed steady.

Spot	18-1/4
Forward	18-3/8

LONDON GOLD.
London, March 15.
Gold Bar Fine per oz. £5/14/9

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, March 15.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C	13
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	103
P. & O Banking Corporation	6
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	95-5/8
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	82-1/2
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	44-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan	57-1/2
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	66-1/2
Indian Stock 4½ per cent. Sterling Loan	88-1/2
Consols 2½ per cent	58-7/8
War Loan 5 per cent	101-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	96-5/8

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Mar. 16.

	1931-32	1930-31
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 15-3-32	8751000	8190000
Receipts Yesterday 15-3-32	29000	16000
Exports to date 15-3-32	6324000	5393000
Stock at Ports 11-3-32	4655000	3922000
Stock Interior Towns 11-3-32	1960000	1421000
Stock Liverpool 11-3-32	851000	1136000
Visible Supply 11-3-32	9255000	7679000
Quantity in Sight 11-3-32	13023000	11881000
Quantity out of Sight 11-3-32	8975000	7291000

HOLIDAYS IN COTTON

Bombay Cotton Market

Monday the 21st inst. on account of Jamsheds Navroz".
Wednesday the 23rd inst. on account of "Holi."
Friday, Saturday and Monday the 25th, 26th and 28th inst. owing to "Easter Holidays."

New York And New Orleans Cotton Exchange

25th and 26th inst. on account of Easter Holidays.

Liverpool Cotton Exchange

25th, 26th and 28th inst. (Easter Holidays)

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, March 15.
Interest Day to Day Loans 1-7/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 2-3/4 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 3-1/4 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 3 7/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 4 3/4 per cent.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, March 15.
Cottonnseed Bombay Hull ton:—No offers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull ton.
March/April sellers £13/0/0
Rapeseed Toria (Hull/Continent)
March/April sellers £11/17/6.

LINSEED OIL.
London, March 15.
Linseed Oil naked London, cwt: April paid and value 14/7-1/2.
Linseed Oil naked London, cwt: May/Aug. sellers 15/9.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, March 15.
Rozario Santa Fe, per lb. Cargoes: March/April sellers 26/6.
Barletta Russo per lb. Cargoes: March/April sellers 27/6.
Wheat South Australian, Parcels March/April sellers 27/6
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels:—Nominal.

LINSEED.
London, March 15.
Linseed Calcutta (London) ton: March/April sellers £11/2/6.
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. Hull ton: April/May sellers £8/10/0.
Linseed Bombay (London): March/April sellers £12/5/0.

Travel Money

YOU may avoid the inconvenience and risk of carrying quantities of currency on your travels if you will take a City Bank Letter of Credit and a supply of travellers checks. Travel money in this form is safe, convenient and is honoured throughout the world.

Letters of Credit are issued in various currencies, the checks come in convenient dollar denominations.

The National City Bank of New York

HEAD OFFICE:
55, WALL ST., NEW YORK

Founded in 1812

CAPITAL RESERVES and UNDIVIDED PROFITS

$225,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH
12-14, Churchgate Street.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Mar. 16.
Since 1st Sept. This year.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	
Khandesh	469	83,713
Central India	703	99,998
Barsi and Nagar	231	65,609
Hyderabad-Gaorani	278	17,519
Berar	937	176,582
Central Provinces	51	59,189
Total Oomras	2,669	502,610
Dholera	566	123,721
N.-W. Provinces	199	25,450
Rajputana	75	42,496
Sind-Punjab	1,297	121,638
Broach	2,270	32,247
Coompta & Dharwar		11,687
Westerns-Northerns		14,450
Cocoanada		3
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1,705
Persian		1,161
American		37,004
Egyptian and African	7,187	89,576
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		189
Total	14,263	1,053,937

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 10th Mar. This year.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	
Europe		93,103
Japan & China	2,300	471,363
Coast Ports		21,478
Up-country by Rail		33,306
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China & Japan		24,602
Total	2,300	703,852

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Mar. 16.

	Bales.
Khandeish	469
Central India	703
Barsi-Nugger	231
Hyderabad-Gaorani	278
Berar	937
Central Provinces	51
Dholera	566
N.-W. Provinces	199
Rajputana	75
Sind-Punjab	1,297
Broach	2,270
Egyptians	7,187
Cotton	14,263
	Cwts.
Wheat	3,320
Linseed	6,392
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	1,017
Gingellyseeds	1,293
Groundnuts	3,652
Castorseeds	4,745
Rice	18,534
Myrabollams	241
Cottonseeds	4,406
Gram	320
Joowar	1,083
Maize	3
Barley	83
Bajree	2,798
	Tons.
Coal	1,408

LONDON METALS.
London, March 15.

	£
Copper Braziers	45-3/4
Yellow Metal	39-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian brands	12
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	0
Tin English Ingots	130-1/2

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1932.

JUPITER
GENERAL
Is doing all classes of INSURANCE Business.
J2

99 Persons Convicted In 15 Minutes

SUMMARY TRIAL OF PERSONS ARRESTED ON "PEASANTS DAY"

19th Emergency Council Heavily Sentenced

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

In less than fifteen minutes 90 Congressmen were jailed by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay on Wednesday. The Magistrate sentenced 86 of them to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30 each or in default, six weeks' further jail. 4 boys were ordered to be sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory for three years.

The accused, who were headed by the President and two Secretaries of the 19th Emergency Council of the B.P.C.C., were charged under Section 143 I.P.C. for being members of an unlawful assembly and defying the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate under Section 144.

All the accused, except the three "War Councillors" who were in white Khaddar clothes, were dressed in Red Shirts and blue shorts. Most of them wore picturesque tri-coloured caps while some had domed orange coloured turbans.

The accused entered the court room shouting slogans like "Bande Mataram" "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai" at the top of their voices till they were made to stand in three rows by the police.

The court room was crowded by the unusually large number of the accused, and the police sent out many of the visitors who could not be accommodated due to the rush and closed the doors of the room.

Opening the case, Mr. Spencer, Police Prosecutor, stated that it was announced on Tuesday, by means of leaflets issued over the signature of the Emergency Council, that the day would be observed as the "Peasants' Day". The day was organised "with a view to extend a hand of sympathy to the villagers and to pay a tribute to the heroism of the brave peasants." A big programme was drafted for the day and in the last para it was announced that there would be a mass meeting at the Azad Maidan in the evening, and the citizens of Bombay were asked to muster strong to that meeting.

PROCESSION ENTERS MAIDAN.

The police came across one such leaflet and relying on the information they guarded the Maidan. Shortly after 6 p.m. a procession of about 90 persons headed by the three members of the Emergency Council entered the Maidan from the Dhobi Talao end, and marched right up to the centre of the maidan. They were stopped by the policea and asked to disperse, as they formed an unlawful assembly. But instead of dispersing, the 90 accused squatted on the ground. Most of them were dressed in saffron-coloured shirts and wore tricoloured caps. The first three accused were in mufti. Some of the accused carried national flags. No other course was left to the police than to arrest the accused and charge them for being members of an unlawful, assembly and defying the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate which terminated on March 11, but was extended for two months by a special resolution of the Bombay Government.

PLEADING NOT GUILTY.

The Magistrate asked the Court Clerk to explain the charge to the accused and to tell them that proceedings against them were conducted under Ordinance II of 1932. The clerk went round the accused, and all the accused informed him by nodding their heads that they pleaded not guilty to the charge, and did not want to take part in the proceedings.

Sergeant Miles giving evidence stated that he was present at the Maidan on Tuesday evening, with other police officers, and when the procession arrived after 6 p.m. the police asked them to disperse. On their refusal to do so they were put under arrest. The police recovered ten national flags lying on the ground. The third accused, one of the Secretaries of the "War Council" carried a flag.

The Magistrate found all the accused guilty and sentenced 86 of them to undergo six months' R.I. and to pay a fine of Rs. 30 or in default to undergo further imprisonment, for six weeks each. The remaining four accused who were all below the age and one of whom was only 12 were ordered to be kept in the David Sasoon Reformatory at Matunga for three years.

The accused left the court shouting slogans at the top of their voices.

EIGHT MORE PERSONS CONVICTED.

Eight Congress volunteers, who were arrested on Tuesday for picketing foreign cloth shops in Fort area were tried by Mr. D.N.D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday. The Magistrate found all the accused guilty and sentenced four of them to six months' rigorous imprisonment and the remaining two to five months' rigorous imprisonment each.

The total number of Congressmen tried by Mr. Khandalavala on Wednesday was 100, out of whom 99 were convicted, while a boy charged with selling illicit salt was discharged after a warning. The convicted persons included the three members of the 19th "Emergency Council."

19th EMERGENCY COUNCIL JAILED

At the conclusion of the mass trial of 90 Congressmen arrested on the Azad Maidan on the "Peasants' Day" on Tuesday, the three members of the 19th Emergency Council were charged under Section 17 Clause (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Third Court.

The first accused, the president of the Council was a Jain merchant.

Mr. Spencer, Police Prosecutor narrated the story of the arrest of the accused and Sergeant Miles gave evidence to the effect that he had arrested the accused.

The accused refused to take part in the proceedings, but the President wanted to say "only one sentence." He began "Although I am an Indian first and an Indian last, as a Jain and as a merchant....."

Magistrate: I will not allow you to make a speech.

Accused: But I have got a right to make a statement.

Magistrate: You cannot bring in extraneous things. Your statement must be stritcly confined to the facts about the case.

Accused: Exactly so. I want to state why I did this.

Magistrate: I do not want your reasons. Tell me if you have to say about the evidence led here.

Accused: But I have right to say that I cannot plead guilty for an offence which my conscience does not consider to be an offence. You are going to convict me, and so you must hear me.

Magistrate: No, you cannot exercise that right in this Court.

Accused: Alright, then I have nothing to say. You do what you like.

The Magistrate convicted the three accused and sentenced them to six months' R.I. on the first charge and a similar term of imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default three months' further jail under the second charge. The substantive sentences to run concurrently.

Mrs. Goshasp Captain Released

Mrs. Goshasp Captain has been released and ordered not to take part in Congress activities.

Of the four persons released to-day, two of them were re-arrested for failure to give parole within about five minutes at the Commissioner's Office.

They were arrested on "Independence Day" when a chawl was raided. One of them (a brother of Mr. Yusuf Meherally) has been ordered to report himself within 24 hours, and another within three days.

A BOY FROM ANDHRA CONVICTED

Refuses To Apologise And Is Sent To Jail

"I come from Andhra, from West Godavari District. I am 18. I have been in Bombay for ten days. My occupation is to do Congress work. I do not want to apologise."

These were the replies given to the Court by a young boy who was charged for being a member of an unlawful assembly before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, on Wednesday.

The prosecution evidence was that the accused was arrested on Tuesday evening at the Azad Maidan. After the arrest of the 90 Congressmen who formed the main procession, the accused formed another assembly by collecting round him some people. Carrying a national flag the accused paraded the maidan, and shouted national slogans. He was repeatedly warned by the police to leave the place, but he refused to budge.

Before convicting the accused, the Magistrate asked him what was his age. The boy who knew sufficient English answered "I am 18."

Court: Where do you come from?

Accused: I come from Andhra —from the West Godavari District.

Court: We are having many people from South. How long have you been in Bombay

Accused: Ten days.

Court: What is your occupation?

Accused: I am a Congress vulunteer. I do Congress work.

Court: Why don't you stay in South? Why do you come to Bombay?

Accused: I am Indian. To me South and Bombay are the same. I can carry on agitation wherever I like.

Court: If you apologise, you will be 1st off.

Accused: No, I don't want to apologise.

The Magistrate convicted, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 25, or, in default, six weeks' further imprisonment, and ordered that he should be kept in the juvenile ward in the jail.

"DON'T SELL SALT BUT SELL SCENTS AND TOYS"

Magistrate's Advice To Boy Who Is Discharged

"Don't go about selling salt in Bombay. Sell thinge like scents, perfumery and toys. Be careful in future."

This was the advice given by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Wednesday, to a Gujarati boy whom he discharged after a warning.

The accused was arrested on Saturday last while selling packets of illicit salt. Forty packets of salt were found with the accused, at the time of his arrest. He was charged under Section 47, A of the Salt Act.

Asked by the Court, the accused said he did not know anything, as to where the salt was brought from. Some one gave him the packets and he sold them. The Magistrate discharged him after a warning.

M. HAMEED AHMED ARRESTED

Under Emergency Powers Ordinance

Moulana Hameed Ahmed, a prominent Nationalist Muslim, was arrested on Wednesday morning at 7 a.m. at his residence near Babulo Tank.

The arrest was effected under the Emergency Powers Ordinance and Maulana Hameed Ahmed was marched to the Dongri Police Station. Later he was taken to the Police Head Quarters, and then to the Byculla House of Correction, where he has been detained.

33 CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED AT BALURGHAT

Two Prominent Persons Jailed

BALURGHAT, Mar. 14.

Thirty-three Congressmen including two pleaders were arrested this morning under the Emergency Powers Ordinance.

Sreemati Pramada Sundari Chatterjee, President of the Mahila Samity, Doctor Radhikananda Ray and two other women have been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ranging from 6 months to 12 months.—A. P.

CURFEW ORDER WITHDRAWN

25 p. c. Of Punitive Tax Remitted In Chittagong District

CHITTAGONG, Mar. 15.

The District Magistrate has issued notices withdrawing curfew orders in the villages of the district.

The Magistrate has remitted twenty-five per cent. of the punitive tax imposed on Hindu residents in certain villages, the second instalment to be realised at a reduced rate.—A. P.

TRADE OF FRANCE FOR JANUARY AND FEBRUARY

Fall Of 4,880 Millions Francs

LONDON, March 15.

Paris.—A huge drop in the trade of France for the first two months of 1932, compared with the same period, last year, is shown by the following figures.

Imports totalled 4739 million francs, and exports 3574 million francs, representing a fall of 3128 millions and 1752 millions respectively, but an increase of 3336 million and 2583 million francs compared with the same period in 1913, the last normal pre-war year.—Reuter's Special.

GERMANY'S EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Heavy Decline

LONDON, March 15.

Berlin.—Heavy declines in exports and imports compared with last year are shown in the trade returns for February, but the trade balance is still favourable The figures of exports are 537.8 million marks compared with 54.1 million in January 1931 and 778.2 million marks in February 1931. The figures of imports are 440.8 million marks compared with 439.8 million in January 1931 and 62.0 million in February 1931.—Reuter's Special.

BRITAIN'S PROSPECT OF BALANCED BUDGET

Revenue Up And Expenditure Down

RUGBY, March 15.

Revenue returns issued tonight giving the figures up to last Saturday leave no doubt that a balanced budget will be successfully realised. During the last week, deficit was reduced by £12,800,000 and amounted at the end to £24,200,000, compared with £44,100.000 at the same date last year.

Total receipts from inland revenue taxes since April 1 last amount to £411,700,000 leaving £39,300.000 still to be collected to realise the revised budget estimate of £451,000,000. Further receipts of £10,000,000 will bring the total of income and surtax up to the amount estimated to be received in the year.

REVENUE UP

Custom and excise receipts are £9,400.000 up on the last year, compared with the estimated increase on the whole year of £7,600,000.

The total expenditure has amounted to £807,300,000 which is £24.700.000 less than that to the corresponding date last year. Revised budgets contemplated total reduction in the year of £16,200,000 but supplementary estimates of £500,000 have since been printed.

The floating debt was reduced in the week by £10,100,000 and now stands at £612,375,000 being £7,000,000 less than at the corresponding date last year.—B.O.W.

GOVT. DEFEAT IN BENGAL COUNCIL

Motion For Proper Assessment Of Cess Carried

CALCUTTA, Mar. 15.

Government suffered their first defeat in the Bengal Council today, when by 54 votes to 44, the House carried a token cut of Rs. 5 under the Land Revenue demand drawing attention to excessive assessment of cess and failure to take effective steps for the proper assessment. The entire demand for Rs. 39,04,000 for land revenue less this cut was sanctioned.

The House in quick succession voted the entire demand for Rs. 17,39,000 for Excise defeating a cut motion of Rev. B. A. Nag which aimed at censuring Superintendent running excise administration for his incompetence by 71 to 15 votes.

The demand of the Finance Member for Rs. 5,34,000 for stamps similarly voted without a cut, and the Council adjourned till tomorrow to consider the forest demand.—A. P.

(Continued from column 7).

was not the proper one to avoid or end the present situation soon. Both the Government and every other speaker were at one in their object of arriving at a satisfactory and peaceful solution of the Indian question. Even the moderate politician, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, with no sympathy for civil disobedience, had thought it fit to warn the Government of the serious consequences likely to result if there was no change in the present policy. The very sight of respectable men, women and children being beaten in broad daylight and on public thoroughfares, sometimes even after they had fallen on the ground, roused feelings and the resentment of even honest supporters of the Government.

Mr. Ranganayakalu Naidu was surprised why the Government did not accept the modest resolution. Surely, there had been many cases of hammering of persons indiscriminately.

Nawab Noon opposed the motion.

MOTION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Jagdish Prasad was glad that the Government had issued directions as recommended in the first part, and that they were following the principle of the second part. He was sorry that they did not want to treat political prisoners in a separate category, but he warned that they would have to do it one day or another. He withdrew the resolution.

The Council adjourned till Thursday.—A.P.

Rangoon.—A report has been received here from Zalun in Henzada District that a young Burman barrister U Lun Thi was fatally shot at last night by a Burman Assistant Township Officer in a private quarrel. The latter is alleged to have shot the former and his companion as they passed his house in a cart.—A. P.

ELDERS DISCUSS POLITICAL SITUATION

"GOVT. USING MINIMUM FORCE, THOUGH INDIVIDUAL CASES OF INJUSTICE WERE INEVITABLE"

MR. EMERSON.

Government Not Prepared To Treat Political Prisoners In Separate Category

NEW DELHI, March 15.

An interesting debate took place in the Council of State today on the present political situation and Government's policy in handling it, on a resolution moved by Mr. Jagdish Prasad.

The resolution urged, firstly, that special powers under the Ordinances should be used with the utmost moderation and restraint to minimise the chances of abuse of the powers by Government agents, secondly, that no method of violence should be employed against civil resisters except the use of minimum force necessary for the dispersal of unlawful assemblies which, in spite of the command to disperse showed determination not to disperse, and thirdly, persons convicted of non-violent political offences should invariably be accorded special treatment in jails.

Lala Jagadish Prasad, at the outset, pointed out that he was a believer in constitutional methods and the British connection with India. He never accepted the principles of the Congress or had any sympathy with their activities, however peaceful they might be. But inspite of his unbounding faith in the good qualities of the British, he did not think that they were immune from doing any harm. The last struggle was brought to a close by an honourable settlement between two honourable gentlemen of India and England but unfortunately, when Gandhiji was in England, engaged in constitution-making, the deplorable no-rent campaign was launched in the United Provinces. Events followed much quicker than one's comprehension could cope with, and we now found ourselves in the midst of a very awkward situation of rule by Ordinances and terrorism.

BRING ORDINANCE BEFORE LEGISLATURE.

He asked the Government why they did not bring the Ordinances before the Legislature for giving its considered opinion. Within a short time it had been adequately proved in what restrained and moderate manner these Ordinances were administered. The speaker referred to Dr. Paton's case, the thali incident in Malabar, and instances in Bengal and other parts of the country as to how the father was punished for the sins of the son, and observed that in many places "criminal tribes were being used to assist the Police to terrorise peaceful citizens."

Regarding the treatment of political prisoners, he said that it was a matter for regret that treatment which was afforded last year was not given this time. He appealed to the Government to see that their reputation and prestige advanced by humane treatment of prisoners and administration of justice, tempered with mercy in dealing with this movement, so that discontent and disorder might disappear and prosperity and goodwill set in.

Mr. J. C. Bannerji, supporting the resolution made it clear that he had no sympathy or support for the Congress and its movements, but he could not brush aside gross abuse of powers by indiscriminating lathi charges and firing by police in dealing with this undesirable movement. The Ordinances had given the police a carte blanche and police raj now ruled the people. He enumerated what he characterised as innumerable cases of misuse of powers by the police and Government Agents. If the Government was to retain their reputation, which they had built by their distinct service to the Crown and country, and which they ought to sustain, they must lose no time in checking their agents from indulging in abuse of powers entrusted to them.

MR. EMERSON EXPLAINS.

Mr. Emerson, Home Secretary, made a long speech making out that the Government were adhering to the points enunciated by the mover as much as possible. He observed that when Mr. Gandhi was still in London at the Round Table Conference his lieutenants in India were trying to make the position of the Government difficult. The no-rent campaign was started, when the Government of the United Provinces were negotiating with leaders of the Congress regarding the position of agriculturists. If the movement had been allowed to proceed, there would have been a serious agrarian revolution, followed by acts of anarchic violence.

As for the North-West Frontier Province Mr. Emerson asked the Council to dismiss any idea that the Government deliberately took action with a view to making Mr. Gandhi's position impossible. The facts were that Red Shirt leaders were encouraging the ryots not to pay land revenue and there was deliberate disobedience of orders under Section 144. A resolution denouncing the Government's constitutional proposals for the Frontier as entirely unsatisfactory was passed, and an appeal was made by Red Shirts to the Congress to launch general civil disobedience throughout the country.

"INEVITABLE."

As for the first part of the mover's recommendations, Mr. Emerson read out from the letter which the Government of India wrote to Local Governments, in which special emphasis was laid on the point that in using exceptional powers, they should see that here was the utmost control and supervision. Of course, human nature being what it was, certain individual cases of injustice were inevitable, though they were to be regretted. But the Government of India's request to the local Governments was to satisfy themselves that the facts of each particular complaint were examined and they should correct all false or exaggerated accounts, and in all genuine cases, action should be taken by way of redress to sufferers and victims or by disciplinary measures. Thus it would be seen that the first part of the mover's resolution had been anticipated by the Government in their instructions.

As for the second part, regarding the use of minimum force in dispersing a crowd, after full warning, Mr. Emerson said the law did not require such warning, but executive instructions were to the effect that wherever possible warning should be given. This was being followed except where the situation was dangerous. The difficulty was that non-violence was conspicuous by its absence, and the police were frequently faced with organised defiance of authority.

It must not be forgotten that the Ordinances were intended to deal with a dangerous movement aimed at subverting the Government. The programme of the Civil Disobedience movement contained all mischievous forms of activity. Any relaxation in the vigilance of the Government would be followed by the extension or dangerous activities

While the Government deplored cases like the arrest of Dr. Paton in Madras, the House must view such incidents in the proper perspective. Till the end of January there were 15,000 convictions of which 11,000 were effected under the ordinary law and 4,000 only under the ordinances. Incidents like those in Delhi during the week-end were instances of deliberate defiance of orders under Section 144. But the Government had always acted on the principle stated by Mr. Jagdish Prasad with some qualification.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

As for the third part of the resolution about treatment of prisoners in jails Mr. Emerson accepted the principle and affirmed that the Government were giving it in accordance with rules framed by a Committee of the Legislature, so far as treatment was concerned, but as regards classification the Government did not make any discrimination in favour of a prisoner merely because he was convicted in connection with the political movement.

Raja Rampal Singh, while sympathising with the resolution, did not associate himself with certain expressions and opinions of the mover.

WHY PEOPLE'S FEELINGS WERE ROUSED.

Mr. G. A. Natesan, recognising the grave situation with which the Government was confronted, felt it at the same time to be his duty to stress upon the Government that the policy they were pursuing

(Continued in column 5.)

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